

The Nation

VOL. XXXIX.—NO. 1014.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1884.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

New Holiday Books.

DADDY DARWIN'S DOVECOT. A Country Tale. By Juliana Horatia Ewing, author of 'Jackanapes.' Illustrated by Randolph Caldecott. Small 4to, illuminated paper boards, 30 cents net; by mail, 35 cents.

TYPES AND ANTITYPES OF Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Containing parallel Passages from the Old and New Testament, illustrated by Vignettes after the Italian and German Schools, with elaborate borders and initial letters, adapted from an illuminated copy of the Gospels in the British Museum (MSS. Add. 1734) and other missals of the Thirteenth Century. Drawn and compiled by A. E. Girningham. Appropriate extracts from well-known authors face the illustrations. Oblong 4to, cloth, \$1.05 net; by mail, \$1.15.

ÉDITION DE LUXE. Price, \$4.50.
(Size 15x12½ inches.)

THE LAY OF ST. ALOYS. [Ingoldsby Legend.] The old letter, with new illustrations drawn by E. M. Jessop.

This forms a handsome Imperial Quarto Volume, the Artist's Designs and Drawings being reproduced on thick paper, and the Text interspersed with Illustrations and Illuminations.

UNIFORM WITH ABOVE. Price, \$3.00.

Ye JACKDAW OF RHEIMS. With Ye Old Writing and Ye New Illustrations by Ernest Maurice Jessop.

Harper's Magazine.—"A charming series of illustrations."
Literary World.—"Most artistic."
Churchman.—"A most successful and enjoyable production."

UNDER MOTHER'S WING. Stories for Children, by the author of 'Children Busy, Children Glad,' etc. Edited by Julian Hawthorne. With illustrations in color by J. K. 4to, illuminated paper boards, \$1.50.

A BOY HERO. A Story Founded on Fact. By the Rt. Rev. W. Walsham How, D.D. Illustrated by H. J. A. Miles. Oblong 16mo, illuminated paper boards, 40 cents.

LITTLE BLOSSOM. A Book of Child Fancies. Invented and drawn by R. Andre. Every page beautifully chromolithographed in colors. Small 4to, illuminated paper boards, \$1.05 net.

AN OLD STORY OF BETHLEHEM. The Story of Ruth, with Reflections drawn from Eastern Life. By Mrs. Charles, author of 'Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family,' etc. With six plates beautifully printed in colors. Small 4to, vellum cloth boards, \$1 net.

E. & J. B. YOUNG & CO.,
Publishers, Booksellers, and Importers,
Cooper Union, New York.

R. Worthington's NEW BOOKS:

Suitable for

Christmas Presents.

ETCHED EXAMPLES OF PAINTINGS. Old and New. With an essay and descriptive letter-press by John W. Mallett, B.A. 20 etchings by Jacquemart, Flameng, Rajon, Unger, etc. Folio, cloth, extra, \$12.50; large paper edition, with the etchings on India paper, \$25.

IRVING. Henry Irving in England and America. 1883-84. By F. Daly. 12mo, \$1.50.

A MODERN MIDAS. A Romance. By Maurice Jokel. Translated from the German by Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard and Miss Emma Herzog. 12mo, cloth, \$1.25.

HOW TO GET ON IN THE WORLD. As explained in the Life and Works of William Cobbett. Robert Waters. 12mo, cloth, \$1.

PROCTOR'S NEW VOLUME.

THE UNIVERSE OF SUNS, and other Science Gleanings. By Richard A. Proctor. With eleven illustrations. 12mo, cloth, label, \$2.25.

SWINBURNE'S NEW BOOK.

A MIDSUMMER HOLIDAY and other Poems. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. 12mo, cloth, label, \$1.75.

Elegant Juvenile Books.

SEVEN LITTLE MAIDS. By Miss Lathbury. An exquisite poem, printed in unique type. With beautiful colored plates. Bound in lithograph cover, with silk fringes, \$1.75. In pretty board covers, \$1.50.

JACK IN THE PULPIT. By J. G. Whittier. With colored plates. Bound in lithograph covers with silk fringes, \$1.75. In colored board covers, \$1.50.

WORTHINGTON'S ANNUAL FOR 1885. An entirely new volume. Illustrated with upward of 300 beautiful engravings, and full-page colored plates. 4to, \$1.50; cloth, extra gilt, \$2.50.

TWILIGHT TALES, told for Young Readers. A collection of stories for children. Profusely illustrated with full-page colored plates and fine engravings. Large 4to, \$1.50.

CHATTERBOX JUNIOR FOR 1884-'85. An entirely new volume. Profusely illustrated with choice engravings. 4to, \$1.25.

PICTURESQUE TOURS IN AMERICA OF THE Junior United Tourist Club. Edited by the Rev. Edward T. Bromfield, D.D. An entirely new edition, with many additions, including a new chapter on New York and vicinity. Profusely illustrated. 4to, boards, \$1.50; cloth, extra, new designs, \$2.50.

ANDERSEN'S FAIRY TALES. Carefully revised and edited for children. With upward of 300 illustrations. Elegantly printed. 4to, \$1.00.

ÆSOP'S FABLES. Edited from original sources, with an illustration to nearly every fable, by Tenniel or G. Doré. The most profusely illustrated edition published. 4to, \$1.00.

GRIMM'S FAIRY TALES. Translated by Lucy Crane. Illustrated by Walter Crane and Wehnert. Including Grimm's Goblins. 4to, \$1.00.

CHATTERBOX HALL, and other stories of child life, in prose and verse, illustrated by Kate Greenaway. 4to, boards, 75 cents.

WONDERFUL KITTENS. A volume of original verses about famous cats. Illustrated with many engravings and full-page colored plates. Chromolithograph cover, 4to, boards, 75 cents.

* For sale by all Booksellers, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price.

R. WORTHINGTON, 770 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

The Citizens' National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana, located at Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, is closing up its affairs, its corporate existence having expired at close of business on the 11th day of November, 1884. All note-holders and others, creditors of said Association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

GEO. B. YANDES, President.

Dated November 11th, 1884.

TO BOOK COLLECTORS.

"A reprint of one of the rarest books in the language."

First Edition printed on large paper, limited to 500 copies.

WILLIAM TYNDALE'S

Five Books of Moses:

CALLED THE PENTATEUCH.

Printed A. D. 1530. Reprinted verbatim, collated with the edition of 1534, Matthew's Bible of 1537, Stephanus' Biblia of 1528, and Luther's *Das Alte Testament* of 1523; together with the Chapter Summaries and Marginal Notes from Matthew's Bible, the Marginal Notes of Luther, and Frolegomena. By J. I. Mombert, D.D. Royal 8vo. 775 pp. Edition limited to 500 copies. Cloth, \$6.50.

Only two complete copies of this translation are known to exist, one in the British Museum, the other in the Bodleian Library. The present edition is a word for word reprint of the latter, from a manuscript copy made by Mombert.

The paper edition is limited to 500 copies. The leather edition is limited to 100 copies.

Book Collectors is INVITED TO THIS ISSUE. Specimen pages sent on application.

EDITION 500 COPIES.

The Poetical Works of Thomas Gray.

With numerous head and tail-pieces, and eight illustrations by Birket Foster. Printed on India paper. Mounted. 12mo. White leatherette, \$3.

A reissue of the well-known small edition, printed on hand-made paper. Edition limited to 500 copies for Great Britain and the United States. Each copy numbered.

"A New Edition of a Sumptuous Book."

The Pilgrim's Progress.

By John Bunyan. With 100 illustrations by Frederick Barnard and others. Royal 8vo, cloth, gilt, extra, \$4.

"The illustrations of this edition have, for directness, solidity, and boldness, seldom been equalled, and probably in the present day never surpassed."—*Globe*.

"Mr. Barnard's drawings are almost all attempts to put before our eyes the characters described by Bunyan, while Mr. Brewtall's portray the incidents."—*Tribune*.

ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO.,

900 Broadway, cor. 20th St., New York.

JUST PUBLISHED:

A Choice Gift Book for the Holidays.

KATIE. By Henry Timrod, "The Keats of American Song."

"Full of delicate imagery," says the *Christian Union*. "A happy conception. Its illustrations are singularly delicate and beautiful," says Paul H. Hayne.

Printed on heavy plate paper, beautifully illustrated and elegantly bound in cloth, illuminated with an original design in gold and colors, small quarto, \$1.50.

E. J. HALE & SON, Publishers,
66 and 68 Beade St., New York.

NEW CATALOGUE

Now Ready, Comprising Recent Importations of

Choice English Books,

Mailed upon application to

PORTER & COATES, 900 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK.....	471
SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.....	474
EDITORIAL ARTICLES:	
"Pressure" and Civil-Service Reform.....	476
The Solid South and the Solid West.....	476
Small, Compact Parties.....	477
CORRESPONDENCE:	
Republican Post-Election Vindictiveness.....	477
Parsons and Politics.....	478
The South Opposed to Slavery.....	478
Senator Pendleton.....	478
Blaine Men and Blaine Women.....	478
The Campaign in California.....	478
Blaine and Cazot.....	479
A Bibliography of International Law.....	479
The Boston City Government.....	479
American and German Polytechnic Instruction.....	479
NOTES.....	480
REVIEWS:	
Maryland.....	484
Books about the Stage.....	485
Illustrated Works.—IV.....	485
Children's Books.—IV.....	487
Icarus.....	488
Studies in Wordsworth.....	489
A Treatise on Ore Deposits.....	489
BOOKS OF THE WEEK.....	490

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the Address.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.

A column (140 lines), \$20 each insertion; with choice of page, \$27.

A page (3 columns), \$60 each insertion; with choice of position, \$80.

Double rates for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Double rates for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to \$500, 10 per cent.; \$750, 15 per cent.; \$1,000, 20 per cent.; \$1,250, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,400 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Domestic.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

MESSRS. COTTIER & CO., Domestic Artistic Furniture-makers, 144 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Decoration.

MESSRS. COTTIER & CO., High-class Interior Decoration, 144 Fifth Avenue, New York. Artists in Stained Glass.

WOOD MANTELS AND MIRRORS, Open Fire-Places for Wood or Coal, Tiles, etc., etc. T. B. STEWART & Co., 75 W. Twenty-third St., N. Y.

For Sale.

AT MESSRS. COTTIER & CO.'S, Imported Pictures, highest class, 144 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED book store, located in New York State. Owing to ill health of the present proprietor, the business will be disposed of upon very reasonable terms. Address B. F. J., care of Nation.

Professional.

ENOCH KNIGHT, Attorney at Law, Portland, Me. Speciality of Commercial Collections throughout Maine.

JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH, New Jersey Law Office, Jersey City, N.J., & 120 Broadway, N. Y.

WM. TAYLOR SNYDER, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C. United States Departments, Foreign Commissions, and Civil Courts.

MESSRS. COTTIER & CO., Designers in Interior Decoration and all Art-work, 144 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns. CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies.—Experienced and successful teachers in all departments. Fall term begins Sept. 24. GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme. BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

FLORIDA, Lake City. STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—Session begins Oct. 1st and continues thirty-six weeks. Classical, Literary, Philosophical, Scientific, Engineering, and Agricultural courses. Climate unsurpassed winter and summer. Pure lakes and beautiful shade. ASHLEY D. HURT, President.

INDIANA, Terre Haute. ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE. A School of Engineering. CHARLES O. THOMPSON, President.

MARYLAND, Annapolis. ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston. BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean. EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston. MRS. S. B. CIFRE, Teacher of Spanish.—After residing in Spain eight years, Mrs. Cifre is now ready to give instruction in the Spanish language. For terms, &c., address or call at 20 Upton Street, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St. MISS PUTNAM'S FAMILY AND Day School for Young Ladies reopened September 25th, 1884. One vacancy in Family Department.

MASSACHUSETTS, Braintree. THE THAYER ACADEMY.—College preparatory and general course in English Studies and Modern Languages. J. B. SEWALL, Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy. ADAMS ACADEMY.—Preparatory and Boarding School for Boys. School year began 17th September. Immediate application necessary to secure rooms. Address for information, WILLIAM EVERETT, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co. GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A Preparatory School for Boys. Terms, \$450. Catalogues on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater. HOWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal. HELEN MCGILL, Ph.D., Graduate of Swarthmore Coll., Boston Univ., and Newnham Coll., Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, Stockbridge. BOYS AND YOUNG MEN PRIVATE—ly fitted for College. Conditioned or rejected candidates coached, summer or winter. F. HOFFMANN.

MISSOURI, St. Louis. ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL.—WASHINGTON University, St. Louis, Mo. Eighteenth year begins Oct. 15, 1884. Apply to WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, Dean of Law Faculty.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave. THE MISSES ANABLE'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children will reopen September 17.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge. DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—Prepares for the Universities, etc. Terms, \$350 per annum. WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica. MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 18, 1884. Applications should be made early.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine Street. MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 24, 1884.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill. MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

GERMANY, Hanover, 52 Grosse Barlinge. MISS HILKEN'S Boarding School for Young Ladies. Address H. G. HILKEN, Box 723, Baltimore, Md.

CHARLES W. STONE,

TUTOR FOR HARVARD,

68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, Times Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

THE GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, BUSINESS COLLEGE Offers Special Inducements. Send for College Journal.

Wants.

A CLERGYMAN, A COLLEGE GRADUATE, and a teacher of large experience, who will spend the winter in Germany and Rome and the spring and summer in European travel, would take charge of a young gentleman companion. Grand opportunity to learn German and to obtain the advantages of foreign travel under competent direction. For terms, etc., address R. H. O., P. O. Box 2,000, Providence, R. I.

WANTED.—A PRINCIPAL FOR A Girls' School preparatory for College, to be opened in Baltimore in the autumn of 1885. She must be a College graduate and an experienced teacher. Salary guaranteed. Address SCHOOL, care the Nation.

Our Little Ones & the Nursery.



Every little boy and girl should be a subscriber to the most artistic juvenile magazine in the world. Every article and illustration original. Sample copy free to any address. Most liberal terms to Canvasers and Clubs. For sale by all Newsdealers.

ONE YEAR, \$1.50.

SINGLE COPIES, 15 CTS.

Russell Publishing Co., 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

BABYHOOD.

Babyhood.

A new monthly magazine of 32 pages, devoted exclusively to the care of infants and young children and the general interests of the nursery. LEROY M. YALE, M.D., medical editor; MARION HARLAND, editor of departments relating to general nursery routine. Babyhood's purpose is to become a medium for the dissemination among parents of the best thought of the time on all subjects connected with the needs of early childhood. It has secured the cooperation of many of the most popular and best qualified writers on the various subjects within its scope. Price \$1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy. Address "BABYHOOD," 18 Spruce St., N. Y.

You need the Best Family, Religious, and Literary Weekly Newspaper.

THE INDEPENDENT, New York.

The Full Mail Gazette, of London, says it is "One of the ablest weeklies in existence."

\$3 per year; \$5 for two years.

"TRIAL TRIP," 30 cents for a month. Send card for Free Sample Copy. Address

THE INDEPENDENT, New York City.

Littell's Living Age.



THE LIVING AGE has been published for more than forty years, with the constant commendation and support of the leading men and journals of the country, and with uninterrupted success. A WEEKLY MAGAZINE, it gives fifty-two numbers of sixty-four pages each, or more than THREE AND A QUARTER THOUSAND double-column octavo pages of reading-matter yearly; enabling it to present, with a combined freshness and completeness nowhere else attempted.

The best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Serial and Short Stories, Sketches of Travel and Discovery, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature, and from the pens of the

FOREMOST LIVING WRITERS.

THE ABLEST AND MOST CULTIVATED INTELLECTS in every department of literature, Science, Politics, and Art find expression in the Periodical Literature of Europe, and especially of Great Britain.

THE LIVING AGE, forming four large volumes a year, furnishes, from the great and generally inaccessible mass of this literature, the only compilation that, while within the reach of all, is satisfactory in the COMPLETENESS with which it embraces whatever is of immediate interest, or of solid, permanent value.

IT IS THEREFORE INDISPENSABLE to every one who wishes to keep pace with the events or intellectual progress of the time, or to cultivate in himself or his family general intelligence and literary taste.

OPINIONS.

"Nearl the whole world of authors and writers appear in THE LIVING AGE in their best moods. . . . Art, science, and literature find fresh and eloquent expression in its pages from the pens of the best writers of the day; and the reader is kept well abreast of the current thought of the age."—*Boston Journal*.

"It has now for many years held the first place of all our serial publications. . . . The only possible objection that could be urged to it is the immense amount of reading it gives. . . . There is nothing noteworthy in science, art, literature, biography, philosophy, or religion, that cannot be found in it. . . . Its readers are supplied with the best literature of the day."—*The Churchman, New York*.

"It has long been one of the most attractive literary companions of the time, and it may be truthfully and cordially said that it never offers a dry or valueless page."—*New York Tribune*.

"Biography, fiction, science, criticism, history, poetry, travels, whatever men are interested in, all are found here; and it is truly a panoramic exhibition of the Living Age. . . . It furnishes more for the money it costs than any other periodical within our knowledge."—*The Watchman, Boston*.

"With each revolving year it increases in value. . . . No other periodical gives so diversified a view of current literature."—*Presbyterian Banner, Edinburgh*.

"There is nothing like it."—*Christian at Work, N. Y.*

"It has for us an interest and value beyond those of any other publication. Coming once a week, it gives, while yet fresh, the productions of the foremost writers of the day."—*Montreal Gazette*.

"Through its pages alone, it is possible to be as well informed in current literature as by the perusal of a long list of monthlies."—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

"It enables the reader to keep pace with the best thought and literary work of our time."—*Christian Union, New York*.

"Foremost of the eclectic periodicals."—*N. Y. World*.

"It furnishes a complete compilation of an indispensable literature."—*Chicago Evening Journal*.

"It saves not only time, but money."—*Pacific Churchman, San Francisco*.

"It has become indispensable."—*New York Observer*.

"It still keeps to the front, as the best of all magazines. If limited to but one publication, we would infinitely prefer THE LIVING AGE to all others. . . . It stands alone in its excellence."—*Morning Star, Wilmington, N. C.*

"It is one of the marvels of the age."—*Spectator, Hamilton, Canada*.

Published WEEKLY at \$8.00 a year free of postage.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS for the year 1885, remitting before Jan. 1, the numbers of 1884 issued after the receipt of their subscriptions, will be sent gratis.

Club-Prices for the best Home and Foreign Literature.

["Possessed of THE LIVING AGE and one or other of our vivacious American Monthlies, a subscriber will find himself in command of the whole situation."—*Phil. Eve. Bulletin*.]

For \$10.50, THE LIVING AGE and any one of the American \$4 Monthlies (or *Harper's Weekly* or *Bazar*) will be sent for a year, postpaid, or, for \$9.50, THE LIVING AGE and the *Nicholas or Lloyd's Monthly*.

Address, LITTELL & CO., Boston.

Johns Hopkins University.

SIR WILLIAM THOMSON'S

Lectures on Molecular Dynamics

Delivered at the Johns Hopkins University in October, 1884, reported stenographically and printed, with the author's concurrence, by the typograph-plate process. A few copies are offered for sale at \$5.00. Address the Publication Agency of the University, Baltimore.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals. CARL SCHÖNHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

The Atlantic Monthly

For 1885

Will contain a series of papers by Oliver Wendell Holmes, entitled

THE NEW PORTFOLIO.

Also the following Serial Stories:

A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. By Mrs. Oliphant, the distinguished English novelist.

THE PRINCESS CASAMASSIMA. By Henry James, author of 'The Portrait of a Lady,' etc.

A MARSH ISLAND. By Sarah Orne Jewett, author of 'A Country Doctor,' 'Deephaven,' etc.

THE PROPHET OF THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS. By Charles Egbert Craddock, author of 'In the Tennessee Mountains.'

Terms, \$4.00 a year in advance, postage free.

The Andover Review

For 1885 will contain:

A series of Theological Articles, chiefly by the Editors.

Missionary Papers, from writers on the Missionary Field.

Discussions of present phases of Church and Family Life, by Rev. Dr. PARKHURST, Rev. S. W. DIKE, and others.

Studies in American Socialism, based upon investigations into Trades Unions, Coöperative Societies, etc.

Continuation of the very striking papers upon Evolution, by Rev. F. H. JOHNSON.

Educational and Literary Articles, by Prof. BUCKHAM, PAUL H. HAYNE, Prof. G. STANLEY HALL, HENRY CABOT LODGE, Rev. T. T. MUNGER, Prof. GEORGE H. PALMER, Prof. C. F. RICHARDSON.

Price \$3.00 a year; 30 cts. a number.

The Quarterly Review.

The Edinburgh Review.

In the original English Editions. Price \$4.00 each a year.

Postal Notes and Money are at the risk of the sender, and therefore remittances should be made by money order, draft, or registered letter, to

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,

4 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

11 E. 17th Street, New York.

"A Work for every Historical Library."

JUST ISSUED.

VOLUME TWO OF THE

Archives of Maryland.

Containing the Acts and Proceedings of the General Assembly of Maryland from 1666 to 1676. Edited by Dr. William Hand Browne, Librarian of the Johns Hopkins University.

The volume is supplied with four very full indexes. Price, in paper, \$2.50, postage 26 cents; cloth, \$3, postage 34 cents. A few copies of Volume One, 1637-55-1664, may still be had at the same price.

For copies address

JOHN G. GATCHELL,

Ass't Librarian Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

THE North American Review.

70th Year.

The North American Review discusses those topics which at the time are uppermost in the public mind, and about which every intelligent person is desirous of acquiring the fullest and most trustworthy information.

It addresses itself to thinking men in every walk of life—to all who would reach well reasoned, unpartisan conclusions on subjects of public interest. It presents both sides of questions, thus insuring the largest view of all matters in controversy, and enabling the reader to judge understandingly on which side, in the conflict of opinions, the truth lies.

It engages the services of authors who, by their studies or their opportunities, are specially qualified for the thorough discussion of the subjects on which they write.

WHAT IS SAID OF IT.

"It seeks to give the most advanced thought of the period on both sides of all disputed questions, and in carrying out this intention it enlists the ablest pens of representative men in every department of knowledge."—*Herald, New York City*.

"The Review has this peculiarity, that its articles are always on topics that the public want to hear discussed, and each is always written by the very person the public want to hear on the particular topic which he discusses."—*Tribune, New York City*.

"It is the great summarizer, not only of national affairs, but of the progress of the world. It is the great editorial commentator on everything that can interest the patriot and cosmopolitan."—*Post Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.*

"Every number sets the minds of thinking people at work with an activity that none of its competitors seem to equal, and its contents are talked about in cultivated circles until its successor appears."—*Post, Boston, Mass.*

"We do not believe that a magazine was ever published in this country or any other, with the ability, interest and timeliness, which now characterize the North American."—*Evangelist, San Francisco, Cal.*

"By virtue of its variety, importance, solidity, and brilliancy of contents, it unquestionably stands at the head of the serial publications of the United States."—*Journal and Courier, New Haven, Conn.*

RECENT CONTRIBUTORS.

General U. S. Grant.	W. E. Gladstone.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.	Sir Garnet Wolsey.
Cardinal Manning.	Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.
James Anthony Froude.	Count Ferdinand de Lesseps.
Carl Schurz.	Robert G. Ingersoll.
John Bright.	Thomas A. Edison.
Professor Max Müller.	Francis Parkman.
Judge A. W. Tourgee.	Archbishop James Gibbons.
Gen. George B. McClellan.	Hugh McCulloch.
President James Curtis.	President James McCosh.
Professor Bonamy Price.	President Charles W. Eliot.
Ernest Renan.	Frederic Harrison.
President Noah Porter.	Anthony Trollope.
David Dudley Field.	E. P. Whipple.
W. E. B. Lecky.	Professor Simon Newcomb.
Senator Wade Hampton.	Edward A. Freeman.
Professor Felix Adler.	Laurence Oliphant.
Professor Goldwin Smith.	Bishop A. C. Cox.
Lyman Trumbull.	Senator W. R. Allison.
President A. D. White.	W. H. Mallock.
Dr. Henry Schliemann.	Dr. William A. Hammond.
Richard A. Proctor.	Senator George F. Hoar.
Senator John T. Morgan.	David A. Wells.
John Fluke.	Rev. Dr. Edward Eggleston.
Harriet Beecher Stowe.	Senator L. Q. C. Lamar.
Benjamin F. Butler.	President F. C. Bartlett.
Senator Geo. F. Edmunds.	Professor E. S. Holden.
Admiral D. D. Porter.	Rev. Dr. J. Freeman Clarke.
Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale.	Leslie Stephen.
Frederick Douglass.	Professor George F. Fisher.
Henry James, Jr.	George W. Julian.
Dion Boucicault.	Professor W. G. Sumner.
Thomas Hughes.	Richard Grant White.
T. W. Higginson.	Walt Whitman.
Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby.	Julia Ward Howe.
James B. Eads.	Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.
Henry Bee.	Dr. Dio Lewis.
Gail Hamilton.	

Published Monthly. \$5.00 a Year.

30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Wadsworth, Howland & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

And Architects' and Engineers' Supplies of every Description.

84 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Catalogues free on application.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, \$1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. Please mention the Nation.

T. G. SELLEW,

FINE CYLINDER AND ROLL-TOP

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.

NO. 111 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

FINE DESKS FOR HOME USE.

Scribner & Welford's
NEW BOOKS.

*The "Characters" of Jean
de la Bruyere.*

Newly rendered into English by HENRI VAN LAUN, with an Introduction, a Biographical Memoir, and Notes. Illustrated with twenty-four Etchings, by B. Damman and V. Foulquier. 1 vol., thick 8vo, half vellum, gilt top, uncut, net.....\$15 00.

The "Characters" become most vivid pictures of the manners and customs of the days of Louis XIV., not narrating a "series of historical events, but depicting Frenchmen at the end of the Seventeenth Century, as they lived, breathed, and moved—the subdued subjects of Louis XIV., slavishly obeying the Roi Soleil, admitting the King can do no wrong, becoming devout to please His Majesty and Madame de Maintenon, and inaugurating the reign of courtly hypocrisy."

Joseph Haydn.

—BY—

PAULINE D. TOWNSEND.

1 vol. 12mo, cloth. \$1 00.

. New volume of the admirable series, *The Great Musicians.*

*Letters of Jane Austen to
her Relations.*

1790-1815.

Hitherto unpublished. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by the Right Hon. LORD BRAMBORNE. In 2 vols., large crown 8vo, with Frontispieces, cloth.\$9 00

*TRAVELS IN THE EAST, INCLUDING
A VISIT TO EGYPT AND THE HOLY LAND.*
By His Imperial and Royal Highness, THE
CROWN PRINCE RUDOLPH. With 93 Illustrations. 4to, cloth extra.....\$12 60

THE WORKS OF LAURENCE STERNE.
With a Life of the Author. New Edition,
edited by JAMES P. BROWNE, M.D. With illustrations by Thomas Stothard, R.A. 2 vols.
Royal 8vo, cloth extra.....\$7 50

*GAMES PLAYED IN THE LONDON
INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT,
1883.* Edited by J. I. MINCHIN. With the
assistance of the English Masters ZUKERTORT,
STEINITZ, MASON, and BIRD. Second edition.
Royal 8vo, cloth.....\$6 00

*THE ACCURSED LAND; OR, FIRST
STEPS ON THE WATERWAY OF EDMON.* By
Lieut.-Col. H. E. COLVILLE, author of "A Ride
in Petticoats and Slippers." Crown 8vo, cloth,
extra.....\$4 20

*LIFE AND WORK IN BENARES AND
KUMAON, 1830-77.* By JAMES KENNEDY,
M.A. Introduction by Sir Wm. Muir, K.C.S.I.
Illustrated, crown 8vo, cloth.....\$2 40

OLD HIGHWAYS IN CHINA. A Journey
of 700 Miles in China on Muleback. By ISABELLE WILLIAMSON. Illustrated, crown 8vo,
cloth.....\$2 00

. The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock, also one devoted to *Music and Musical Literature*, will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. New Catalogue of RARE, CURIOUS, and VALUABLE SECOND-HAND BOOKS ready.

NEW HOLIDAY CATALOGUE JUST READY.

SCRIBNER & WELFORD,
No. 745 Broadway, New York.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S
NEW BOOKS.

Special Fine Art [Double] Number for
Christmas.

Price 30 Cents. Annual Subscription, \$1.75.

*The English Illustrated
Magazine.*

DECEMBER.

The Number contains eight full-page illustrations:
Study for the Picture of King Cophtua and the Beggar Maid. By E. Burne Jones.
Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, and Princess Elizabeth. By Thomas Gainsborough, R.A.
The Honorable Mrs. Graham. By Thomas Gainsborough, R.A.
Clovelly Pier at Half Tide. By F. R. O'Brien.
Feeding the Pigeons. By C. E. Halle.
Calvados—The Gleaners. By A. J. Hennessy.
Signora Baccelli. By Thomas Gainsborough, R.A.
Cottage Children. By Thomas Gainsborough, R.A.
I. THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, R.A. J. Comyns Carr. With Illustrations.
II. THE SQUIRE AT VAUNHALL. Austin Dobson. Illustrations by Hugh Thomson.
III. A CHRISTMAS IN THE KHYBER PASS. Archibald Forbes.
IV. CLOVELLY. F. Pollock. With Illustrations.
V. A FAMILY AFFAIR. Chap. VIII-X. Hugh Conway.
VI. ST. GUIDO. Richard Jefferies. Illustrations by Alfred Parsons.
VII. OUR MISSION TO ABYSSINIA. F. Villiers. With Illustrations.
VIII. CALVADOS. Part I. Mary Mather. With Illustrations.
IX. THAT TERRIBLE MAN. W. E. Norris.
X. IRON AND STEEL MAKING IN SOUTH WALES. Bernard H. Becker. With Illustrations.
XI. A FAMILY OF ADVENTURERS: The Sforzas of Milan. C. F. Keary. With Illustrations.
XII. THE PATH OF DUTY. Henry James.
ORNAMENTS, INITIAL LETTERS, etc.
Single Numbers, 15 cents; Annual Subscription, including Double Christmas Number, \$1.75.

A NEW BOOK BY BISHOP TEMPLE.

*THE RELATIONS BETWEEN
Religion and Science.* Being the Hampton Lectures, 1884. By the Right Rev. Frederick, Lord Bishop of Exeter. 12mo, \$1.50.

"In this work Dr. Temple effectually reconciles both Religion and Science in such a convincing manner as to satisfy not only any reasonable doubter, but what, perhaps, is a harder matter, Christians of every school of thought, whether the modern liberal, who has studied the subject for himself, or the Christian of the old school, who would reject science altogether wherever it seems to conflict with his preconceived notions of religion."—*Church Press.*

"... Bishop Temple writes with a clear insight into the questions he undertakes to discuss, and has made a book of great value for both scientific and religious thinkers. It is a contribution to the work of reconciliation, and the most important addition that has recently been made to the modern Christian apologetics."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

"Nothing more earnest, or able, or wise in defence of Christianity has been given by any of his predecessors than this last series of discussions by Dr. Temple. We repeat, no more skilful or powerful defence of fundamental Christian doctrine than these last Hampton lectures has appeared in a long time."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

A NEW VOLUME OF SHAKESPEAREANA.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON. From the Earliest Times to the Death of William Shakespeare. By Sidney L. Lee, B.A., with 45 Plates and Vignettes by Edward Hull. Folio cloth, gilt edges, \$7.50.

"The letterpress has been written with a scrupulous care not commonly bestowed on books of this class. It contains good sketches of urban and suburban life during the period indicated, and embodies much found in out-of-the-way books. . . . On the whole, the book is excellent."—*Athenaeum.*

By the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.'
AN UNSENTIMENTAL JOURNEY Through Cornwall. By the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.' With numerous illustrations by C. Napier Hemy. Medium 4to, cloth gilt, \$4.

"The text is one of the most delightful examples we have of what may be called sincere and minute travel literature. . . . The book is a handsome one, and one worthy in its substance of the care and labor expended upon it."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

"The volume is one of the most refined and pleasing of the illustrated books of the year, and will be an especially pleasing souvenir for those familiar with the Cornish coast."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

MACMILLAN & CO., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

BY MRS. MOLESWORTH.

"There is no more acceptable writer for children than Mrs. Molesworth."—*Literary World.*

"Mrs. Molesworth is one of the pleasantest of English writers for girls."—*Sunday School Times.*

Illustrated by Walter Crane.

TELL ME A STORY. 16mo, \$1.25.
"CARROTS": Just a Little Boy. 16mo, \$1.25.
CUCKOO CLOCK. 16mo, \$1.25.
GRANDMOTHER DEAR. 16mo, \$1.25.
THE TAPESTRY ROOM. 16mo, \$1.25.
A CHRISTMAS CHILD. 16mo, \$1.25.
ROSY. 16mo, \$1.25.

The above seven volumes, in paper box, \$7.
SUMMER STORIES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. \$1.50.

TWO LITTLE WAIFS. 16mo, \$1.25.

Mr. A. C. Swinburne, in the *Nineteenth Century*, writes, "Since the death of George Eliot there is none left whose touch is so exquisite and masterly, whose love is so thoroughly according to knowledge, whose bright and sweet invention so fruitful, so truthful, or so delightful as Mrs. Molesworth's. Any chapter of 'The Cuckoo Clock' or the enchanting 'Adventures of Herr Baby' is worth a shoal of the very best novels dealing with the characters and fortunes of mere adults."

JUST PUBLISHED:

CHRISTMAS-TREE LAND. By Mrs. Molesworth, author of 'Carrots,' 'Two Little Waifs,' etc., etc. With illustrations by Walter Crane. 12mo, \$1.25.

"Among the many delightful books which will rejoice the children in the coming holidays none can be more pleasing than Mrs. Molesworth's pretty 'Christmas-Tree Land.'"—*Boston Courier.*

"A book to make younger readers open their eyes wide with delight."—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

"A very delightful book for the coming holidays. . . . Will be a great favorite with bright children."—*Boston Home Journal.*

By the author of 'Camping Among Cannibals.'
CHARLIE ASGARDE. The Story of a Friendship. By Alfred St. Johnston, author of 'Camping Among Cannibals,' With illustrations. 12mo, \$1.50.

"A welcome contribution to boys' libraries of adventure."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

"Will doubtless be one of the most popular boys' books of the season. It is a stirring and exciting tale of shipwreck and life in a desert land."—*Christian Union.*

"Will not prevent boys from reading it with keen interest. The incidents of savage life are described from the author's personal experience, and the book is so well written that we may reasonably hope for something of much higher quality from Mr. Johnston's pen."—*Academy.*

"Whoever likes 'Robinson Crusoe'—and who does not like it?—is pretty sure to like 'Charlie Asgarde.'"—*Mail and Express.*

THE FRENCH PRISONERS. A Story for Boys. By Edward Bertz. 12mo, \$1.50.

"Written throughout in a wise and gentle spirit."—*Independent.*

"The story is an extremely interesting one, full of incident, told in a quiet, healthful way, and with a great deal of pleasantly interwoven information about German and French boys."—*Christian Union.*

"At once realistic, manly, and pathetic. . . . Its lesson is the gospel principle: 'Love your enemies.' It is a book such as boys will like."—*Sunday School Times.*

"Should secure it a place in every Sunday-school library."—*Nation.*

BY MRS. WEBSTER.

DAFFODIL AND THE CROAX-
axicans. A Romance of History. By Augusta Webster. 12mo, \$1.50. Ready.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1884.

The Week.

THE most striking thing in all the public documents sent to Congress with the President's Message is that portion of Secretary McCulloch's report which relates to the tariff, to international trade, and to the glut of American manufacturing industry. No apology was needed by way of introduction for it. It gives us not only the truth, but the most important truth, affecting the business interests of the nation to-day. It scatters to the winds most of the material of which the Blaine campaign was made up; and now that the campaign is ended and the smoke blown away, nobody seems greatly surprised to find that tariff reform takes the first place in the recommendations of a Republican Administration. Even the *Tribune* has little fault to find with the Secretary's report. Mr. McCulloch's argument is by no means novel or original. It recites a few plain facts and draws a few plain deductions from them. It shows that our manufacturing power has outgrown our domestic needs; that its full employment as well as its future expansion depends upon our ability to sell our surplus abroad; that the first condition and requisite of selling abroad is cheapness of production; that one of the elements of cost of production is taxation, and that custom-house taxation is the same in its effects upon cost as any other kind of taxation, and is also the kind that can be most easily lightened. These statements are part of the A B C of finance. They were dispassionately considered by the Tariff Commission of 1882, and, considering the protectionist leaning of that body, ably presented. Therefore, Mr. McCulloch's reproduction of them ought not to surprise anybody, and apparently does not.

Mr. McCulloch's recommendation of a new Tariff Commission, to go over the ground travelled by the last one, is valuable only as a means of employing the time which must elapse before political parties, in their changed relations, can determine the ground upon which they shall stand. The election has been in one sense a revolution. The Democratic party, as well as the Republican, was split during the campaign. The Independent bolt was offset and nearly neutralized by the Irish bolt. The causes of the latter movement are not fully ascertained, but it is known that the tariff question was one of the contributing factors. On the other hand, many Republican protectionists supported Governor Cleveland. While Sullivan and Finerty were roaring "British free trade" in the ears of Irishmen, Mr. Henry C. Lea, of Philadelphia, was addressing cogent arguments to Pennsylvania manufacturers and laboring men against the election of Blaine. The preponderance of protection influences, however, was on Mr. Blaine's side, and this preponderance was so great that in the absence of other dominating issues it might be assumed that the country had voted in favor of tariff reduction. We believe that the sober

sentiment of the country is in favor of reduction, moderate in amount, carefully but impartially distributed; yet we apprehend that the Democratic party, newly weighted with the responsibilities of government, will want time to explore the ground on which it stands, and that it will not refuse a new Tariff Commission if Mr. McCulloch's views prevail with his own party in Congress. There is no reason, however, to expect that the labors of a new Commission will be more productive of valuable results than those of the old one.

Secretary Lincoln has found it necessary to incorporate in his annual report a rebuke to General Hazen, the incompetent Chief of the Signal Service, which would be sufficient to prompt a self-respecting official to hand in his resignation forthwith. General Hazen had the bad taste to put into his report to his superior officer, Secretary Lincoln, an opinion of his own reflecting upon the propriety of the course of the Secretary in regard to the *Proteus* expedition. Mr. Lincoln very properly calls this intrusion "extraordinary," and "hardly excusable, even under whatever of irritation may have been caused by the findings of the *Proteus* Court of Inquiry." Those findings, it will be remembered, enumerated nine blunders by General Hazen, which "either directly led or largely contributed to the abortive issue of the expedition." Measures ought long ago to have been taken to rid the service of General Hazen. He has absolutely no fitness for the place, and to his record of general incompetency is now added a gross breach of official decorum. His tenure is, however, very short. If President Arthur continues his leniency and allows him to remain till the fourth of March, the new President can be depended upon to make short work of him.

The most interesting statement in the annual report of the Postmaster-General is that the loss to the Department through the reduction of letter postage from three to two cents is smaller than was anticipated. An official estimate put the probable loss at \$8,000,000, but the actual loss is a little more than \$6,000,000. The actual loss over last year's receipts was only a little over \$2,000,000, but to this is added an increase of \$4,000,000, which the natural growth of business would have brought into the Department had the three-cent rate been continued. The reduction in rate has greatly stimulated correspondence and has diminished largely the use of postal cards. The condition of the service is so encouraging that the Postmaster-General recommends the reduction of local postage to one cent, and repeats the recommendation of his predecessor that the unit of weight for letters be raised from one-half to a full ounce. This change, he says, would only slightly diminish the revenues, would encourage the sending at full postage of small packages which are now sent as fourth-class matter, and would save the employees in the various offices much valuable time.

These recommendations, together with that of the establishment of a special and prompt

delivery system in the cities by the use of a ten-cent stamp, strike us as excellent. There can be no doubt that one-cent postage in the cities would more than double the number of letters now sent. For several years private companies have done a flourishing business here by distributing letters and circulars for one cent each, and they continue to do it in spite of repeated attempts by the Government to stop it as being prohibited by the postal laws. The ounce standard of weight would undoubtedly have the effect which its advocates predict, and it would also be a great boon to all letter-writers. The special ten-cent delivery stamp would be a great convenience, and, if it were well conducted, would certainly be an important source of revenue. If by the payment of so reasonable an extra sum the delivery of a letter in any part of the city could be assured within a short time after it had been posted, thousands of people would be glad to use the system daily.

Mr. Blaine is on his way to Washington for the winter, where he has taken more commodious quarters than he occupied last year. The election being over, there is no longer any necessity for retaining the "modest house" in which he began the composition of the "History," and he will be able to add a little luxury to his way of living. Probably the "early breakfast" will give way to a leisurely eleven o'clock repast, and the "light midday meal" be replaced by the ordinary aristocratic seven o'clock dinner. So far as we can see, there is no reason why he should not now venture to live in his own house. He is a very shrewd politician, and must be able to see that the talk about his being a candidate in 1888 will amount to nothing. Advices from Boston say that when he passed through that city on Monday, the few friends who saw him were "impressed with his cheerful and companionable manner, which was never more conspicuous," that "if he is a disappointed man he bears no trace of it," and that he "shows every indication of that intellectual vigor which was his marked characteristic." This is gratifying news. There is no reason why he should not throw off all restraint now and live a free and happy life. As for occupation, he will have a plenty of that, both in composing the second volume of his history, and in revising the first in order to free it of the "bids" for votes which the necessities of his canvass compelled him to put into it.

It is now said that Logan, if not elected to the Senate, will return to the practice of the law, at which he will make "between Chicago and Washington" at least \$25,000 a year. This hint, though it cannot be pleasant to the bar of Illinois or of the District of Columbia, is a cheering indication, so far as Mr. Logan and other unsuccessful statesmen are concerned. Conkling retired from politics in this way a few years ago, and is said to have made such a comfortable income at the bar that he is unwilling to return to political life. If Logan really does retire and make \$25,000 a year, his example will no

doubt be followed by others, and in the end the practice of the law may come to be the natural termination, just as it was in the days of Webster and Choate the natural beginning, of a brilliant political career. An interesting subject for the next American Bar Association prize essay might be, "For what branch of legal practice does political life best fit a man?" In Logan's case it is said to be the "pension business."

Ever since Cleveland's election the London gossips have been at work inventing rumors about James Russell Lowell. One was that he was so horrified by Cleveland's election that he would resign at once, and so enamored of England that he would take up his abode in Oxford. To give a little pungency to this, it was added that the vacant place would be given to Mr. William Henry Hurlbert, sometime editor of the *New York World*. Mr. Lowell has since been interviewed, and says he will resign when the new President wants his place, and, it is to be presumed, will act rationally, too, about the other matters named, as will Mr. Cleveland. That is, Mr. Lowell will probably, when he quits his present office, return to his old family home, in which his life has been passed, and Mr. Cleveland will appoint some one who will, if not Mr. Lowell's equal in capacity, be a reasonably worthy successor in other respects. The very best thing Mr. Cleveland could do, we need hardly add, would be to keep Mr. Lowell where he is.

The Leman-Brand controversy in Chicago has been ended by the refusal of Brand, the Democratic candidate, to make any further efforts to obtain the disputed seat in the State Senate. He reached this decision on Sunday, when evidence was presented to him showing beyond a doubt that Democrats in Chicago had been resorting to the most dishonorable means to count him in. He has done precisely what any honest man was bound to do under the circumstances. The conduct of the Democrats, in altering the returns and in various other ways attempting to secure control of the Legislature by fraud, is altogether reprehensible, and we trust that the guilty persons will be punished to the full extent of the law. Mr. Brand's withdrawal from the controversy settles the question of majority in the Legislature.

The Joint Executive Committee of the Associated Press have published their formal report on the shortcomings of that body in dealing with the returns of the late election. It is, however, we are sorry to say, rather an old-fashioned "vindication" than a defence or explanation. It says:

"The investigation shows that while there were some serious errors in telegraphing our reports, especially from remote points, due in part to their being transmitted over different lines of telegraph, and while these errors in the main diminished the apparent strength of Cleveland, there was but one error of importance in the office of the Associated Press. This was in a bulletin issued on November 6, two days after election, known as bulletin number 14."

Nothing that could be got into the same space could well be more misleading—to use a mild term—than the foregoing. On Wednesday, November 5, a bulletin of the Associated Press which is remembered in every newspaper

office in the city, gave Blaine 11,000 plurality in this State. On Thursday, November 6, the following was received, and it will be observed it is not "Number 14," but "Number 9":

Bulletin 9.

NEW YORK, November 6.

The total returns so far received from New York, with 57 election districts to hear from, give Blaine 552,849; Cleveland, 552,234; Republican plurality, 615. This includes every county in the State, and corrections of the figures heretofore received. The corrections are made upon complete official returns from the various counties.

On that same day the *Evening Post's* table, which was made up from sources accessible to every honest man, gave Cleveland a plurality of 1,378, or within about 200 of the actual number ascertained a week later by the official count. Consequently "Number 14" was by no means the only bulletin issued by the Associated Press calculated to deceive the public grossly. There were several on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday—some of them, such as that which gave Blaine the 11,000 plurality, of a very disgraceful character. The reports says that the error of "Number 14" was caused by the enterprise of "one of the mathematicians" employed, who undertook to estimate "actual pluralities," instead of continuing to estimate "the percentage of Democratic gains," and that "the sub-agent in charge of the office" sent this out "without sufficient scrutiny." We beg to inform the Committee and the public that this explanation will not do, and ought not to be offered. The "mathematician" threw mathematics to the winds the day after election, and occupied himself with a totally different science, and "the sub-agent" stopped his "scrutiny" for the same purpose.

Rumors of a new "compromise plan" for settling the indebtedness of the subsidized Pacific Railroads to the Government, amounting at the present time to \$102,000,000, are met by objections on the part of prominent Democratic Congressmen, who say that they will accept no compromise whatever. In the absence of the plan itself, it is somewhat reassuring to be informed that Senators Edmunds and Garland are in favor of it. Nobody can suspect either of those statesmen of undue partiality toward the Pacific Railroad companies, or accuse them of any want of familiarity with the facts of the case or of the true interests of the Government. It has been ascertained that the Thurman Act was insufficient to protect the Government fully for its advances to these companies. In framing new legislation to supplement the old, care must be taken not to make its terms so onerous that the railroads themselves will fall into the hands of the Government as the second mortgage. What the Government wants is not a lot of railroads whose value has been largely impaired by competing lines since the Thurman Act was passed, but adequate security for the repayment of its loan. Any measure to this end which shall have the support of Senators Edmunds and Garland will have strong presumptions in its favor, although of course their judgment does not conclude any other Senator or Representative or private individual.

The report of the Utah Commissioners has been published, and is not encouraging reading.

They are able to report two convictions for polygamy in the United States Court, obtained through the testimony of the second wife. But this testimony was obtained with great difficulty, and is not likely to be obtained often. One of the men convicted pleaded in arrest of judgment that he was only obeying the law of God, and that the laws prohibiting polygamy are unconstitutional as prohibiting "the free exercise of religion." As regards the growth of polygamy, the Commissioners say that official reports from the six counties in which Mormons most abound seem to show that 196 men and 263 women have entered into the polygamic relation since the passage of the Edmunds Act, and that there has been a decided revival of polygamic fervor. Not over one-fourth of the Mormons are believed to practise polygamy, but its lawfulness seems to be with all of them an article of faith, and as "essential and substantial a part of their creed as belief in baptism or repentance and forgiveness of sins."

In fact, all that seems thus far to have been accomplished by the Edmunds Act is the exclusion of polygamists from voting and holding office. At the late county elections, nearly all the successful candidates were Mormons, but not polygamists. As they probably sympathize with the polygamists, however, their own failure to practise it is not of very great advantage to the law. The Edmunds Act was based on an egregious overestimate of the fondness of polygamists for the franchise and for office. Every one sees why it would be ludicrous to try and suppress adultery at the East by threats of disfranchisement or disqualification for office. Why they should be expected to be more efficacious in Utah, where what the law calls adultery has a religious sanction, it is hard to see. The one great safeguard of the marriage relation here is the social discredit and religious condemnation which follow violations of it. Until they can be brought to bear in Utah, the extirpation of polygamy will be slow work.

A report comes from Connecticut that a Law and Order League is being formed there for the objects of bringing murderers to justice and of prosecuting persons who violate the liquor laws. It is said that some new machinery for detecting the perpetrators of capital crimes is imperatively demanded, since recent experience has shown that the execution of existing laws fails to do it in almost every case. During the past six years there have been a large number of murders committed, and yet only two murderers have been hanged. Some of these murders—those of Mary Stannard, Jennie Cramer, and Rose Ambler—were so extraordinary that they became the talk of the country for many months, yet no one was convicted of the crime in any of these cases. The machinery of the law, as it was operated, was very clumsy and absurdly inadequate. The "clues" were all followed with entire publicity, each day's developments being given freely to the press for publication. We have always held that coroners' juries are unfit for work of this sort, and that their use ought to be discontinued. We believe that the Connecticut laws make their

use optional, and, if this is so, the Law and Order League cannot perform a more useful public service than in exerting a sufficiently powerful influence to have them abolished in the investigation of all future cases.

The progress made by women in the use of the revolver for the redress of injuries committed by men is very interesting. It is not merely that so many women know how to shoot at sight, and have got over the fear of the noise made by gunpowder, which used to strike men as their sex's chief safeguard, but the murderesses now seem to have acquired a knowledge of how to behave after the event. Thus Mrs. Macduff, who lodged a bullet in her husband's back last week in this city, when arrested betrayed no emotion or excitement, but simply said that she shot him "in self-defence," because he "kept his hand in his pocket," where she had reason to believe, from something her mother said, he had his revolver all ready. This may not be good in law, but whenever the practice of shooting at sight becomes common, moving the hand toward the hip-pocket is held by juries to be sufficient justification. Mrs. Macduff knows that this rule prevails among the male pioneers of civilization in the West, and probably argues that an advanced woman ought to do what she can to introduce it in the East. The most progressive women are unquestionably now to be found in the very centres of civilization, and in Paris, which has really always been the headquarters of female emancipation, it is reported that the city is "enthusiastic in admiration of Mme. Hugues," who has done her best to murder M. Morin for sending her insulting postal cards.

According to the *World*, Mgr. Capel's rejoinder to the Rev. Dr. J. H. Hopkins is a delicate tid-bit of "intellectual boxing," which will be relished by the public apart from the question at issue, and that paper attempts for the first time an explanation of the mystery hitherto surrounding the whole controversy. It appears that the Rev. Dr. Hopkins's thesis was that there was "perfect unity" in the Anglican community, and that "visible signs of the near intercommunion with the Greek Church" were at hand. Unfortunately, in order to prove it, he "trusted to second-hand quotations," which he thought to be reliable, but which turned out to be garbled and falsified—though by whom does not appear. He is said to admit this now, and to allege in excuse that he "had not a theological library at command." At any rate, the Catholic prelate was able to meet his onset much as a "slugger" would meet that of an epileptic, and "down" him without trouble. Under these circumstances the difficulty of finding out exactly what the Doctor originally did say will probably increase rather than diminish with time, and the real nature of the dispute become more and more obscure as the years roll by.

Mr. Gladstone's Redistribution Bill seems on the whole to give satisfaction. Mr. Courtney's resignation as a martyr to the principle of minority representation is an unfortunate step for him, as there is every sign that this doctrine has been rapidly losing whatever hold it once

had, through the advocacy of John Stuart Mill and others, on the public mind in England. Its decline has been hastened, if not caused, by the immense and increasing disgust produced by the obstruction offered to the transaction of business in the House of Commons by minorities of one sort or another, and by their extreme talkativeness. The chief argument of the friends of minority representation is that every shade of opinion ought to be represented and have its say; but the public is coming to the conclusion that instead of minorities having more say, they ought to have less, and that the best mode of muzzling them is now one of the greatest problems of the day. The feature in the bill which will probably cause most political disturbance, is the disfranchisement of the small Irish boroughs which are now Parnellite strongholds. The general tendency of the bill is against the old English system of representing interests, and in favor of the representation of numbers. In fact, it is based mainly on population, and wholly on population as regards the towns, while the counties keep their corporate character, like our States in the Senate.

The triumph in the Reichstag, by a large majority, of a resolution in favor of the payment of members, in spite of Prince Bismarck's opposition, is a democratic triumph which he will not relish. His ideal legislature is one composed of Tory squires and military men, with money enough to live in Berlin in the modest way in which the Prussian bureaucracy and aristocracy—and they are almost convertible terms—are accustomed to live. As long as he can keep the legislature in the right hands he apparently does not care how far the legislation goes in the socialistic direction. But he does not like the presence of poor professional men and socialistic agitators, who will be sure to make their appearance if they can get a salary. There is a good deal to be said for the old plan of not paying legislators. It has a tendency to make sessions short, and to exclude people who make a living out of politics. But it confines representation on the whole to one class, and that a small one—the class which can afford to live on its own means in the capital—and shuts out a great deal of talent, particularly youthful talent, and all persons really competent to speak for the working classes. In Germany, where the educated class, as well as the working class, is very poor, its effects must be bad, but not so bad as they would be were the parliament a real power. In England the system of unpaid legislators works on the whole well, owing to the tradition, still strong among all classes, which treats politics as the special business of men of leisure. In Ireland it has utterly broken down, owing to the complete political breach between the mass of the voters and "the gentlemen." The only men whom the Irish majority are now willing to send to Parliament are poor ones, who have to be paid in order to live in London. But even in England unpaid legislation is probably doomed. It will not long survive the triumph of the Radicals.

The Congo Conference now sitting in Berlin is doing in Africa, the London *Economist* well observes, the kind of work the

Pope undertook to do in America three centuries ago—that is, parcelling out in such fashion as pleases it large tracts of the earth's surface, now only peopled by savages. It is made up of representatives of all the great Powers, and is presided over by Bismarck, and is especially occupied with the question what portion of Eastern Africa is open to European settlement or occupation. It has apparently decided that the basin or watershed of the Congo answers to this description, and it is engaged in defining the limits of the Congo and basin, and deciding what portions of it are already in the bona-fide possession of European claimants. France, Portugal, and the African International Association, holding its charter from Belgium, and represented by Mr. Stanley, are the chief and indeed only claimants. The claims of Portugal are very shadowy, those of France hardly less so; but the International Association, thanks to Mr. Stanley, has a very substantial foothold. Great Britain, which owns enough of Africa, if not too much, already, asks for nothing but the neutralization of the Congo River, and its policing by united Europe. The rest she is willing to leave to those American bogies, Cobden Club and the free-traders.

The preparations making by Austria-Hungary to adopt the gold standard are such as to leave little doubt that the change will shortly be effected. As her present standard is not bi-metallic, but silver only, the difficulty of bringing about the reform is not very great. She is not under obligations to redeem her outstanding paper currency in gold, or her public debt, except the small portion which was made specifically payable in gold. A law making the new gold florin equal in value to the present silver florin according to the market ratio of the two metals, would accomplish the desired change. A resumption of specie payments is contemplated simultaneously with the change of standard, and this will prove a more difficult task, although not more difficult than that which Italy successfully accomplished last year. The Austrian movement ought to make a profound impression on the bi-metallicists of this country, Austria having been one of their strongest allies in the Paris monetary conferences. Italy, Austria, and Holland having deserted them, they have now no European support except Russia, whose coöperation at the last conference was extremely lukewarm and perfunctory.

The French Chamber of Deputies is evidently determined to stand by the Ministry in China, for it has voted confidence in its conduct of the war by 282 to 187. Nevertheless, the war languishes, and the reinforcements which go out are too small to make any decided impression on the Chinese defence. The occupation of the island of Formosa is not yet assured, and in Tonquin the French are credibly reported to command only the ground they camp on in the interior. The stories of the massing of Chinese on the northern frontier continue, and the advantage they enjoy from having the mountain passes in their rear, and from the extraordinarily light marching order of their troops, are obvious. Sickness and difficulties of transport are undoubtedly trying the French a good deal.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, November 27, to TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 1884, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE last session of the Forty-eighth Congress was opened in Washington, Monday noon, with the customary ceremonies. There was a large attendance of the members of both houses. About 1:30 P. M. the last message of President Arthur was received and read. It is a very long document, reviewing the features of the various department reports. It is impossible in a brief paragraph to do more than refer to a few of its topics. He recommends that the scope of the neutrality laws be enlarged so as to cover all patent acts of hostility committed in our territory and aimed against the peace of a friendly nation; that our naturalization laws be revised and made uniform; that the coinage of silver dollars and issuance of silver certificates be immediately suspended; that all excise taxes except those on spirits be abolished; that our coast defences be strengthened; that the navy be restored; that the unit of weight in first-class mail matter be one ounce; that Congress assume absolute political control of Utah; that our merchant marine be revived by commercial treaties, by a better consular service, by the enactment of measures to favor the construction of a steam-carrying marine under the flag of the United States and by the establishment of a uniform currency basis for all countries on the American Continent; that a national bankrupt law be adopted, and that a suitable pension be conferred on General Grant.

The most important feature of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Hugh McCulloch, is a careful consideration of the question of our tariff and foreign trade. These two he considers so intimately related that they should be considered jointly by a commission specially appointed. He recommends that the existing duties upon raw materials which are to be used in manufacture should be removed; that the duties upon the articles used or consumed by those who are the least able to bear the burden of taxation, should be reduced. In regard to internal-revenue taxes, he says, that, as these taxes, with the exception of the tax upon whiskey, ought not to be and will not be needed for revenue if appropriations are kept within reasonable bounds, and rigid economy is established in all branches of the public service, they should not be continued.

In his annual report the Treasurer of the United States says: "As a consequence of the inability of the Treasury, under the existing practice, to use either the silver dollars or the silver certificates in its settlements with the New York Clearing-house, where by far the greater part of its disbursements is made, the available gold ran down from \$155,429,600 on January 1, 1884, to \$116,479,979 on August 12, 1884, while the silver dollars and bullion on hand, not represented by silver certificates outstanding, increased during the same period from \$27,266,037 to \$48,603,958. As a temporary expedient to stop this drain of gold from the Treasury, the Assistant Treasurer at New York was directed to use in payments to the Clearing-house United States notes to the extent of one-half of the payments. But the amount of these notes in the Treasury, which at the time of the commencement of this mode of payment had accumulated beyond its needs, has now become so much reduced that they are no longer available for such payments to any considerable extent. If a return to the former practice of making payments entirely in gold or gold certificates shall result in a continuous loss of gold to the Treasury not made up to a sufficient extent by receipts of gold from other sources, the question must soon arise for the decision of the Department as to whether it will continue to make in gold or its representative the payments now made through the Clearing-house, or use in its payments the silver dollars or their representa-

tive certificates in some proportion to the relation which silver dollars in the Treasury not held for certificates outstanding bear to the available assets, and to an extent similar to that in which they are used at other offices of the Treasury."

The Postmaster-General's report estimates a deficiency of \$4,826,349 for the coming year in his department. The deficit in the last fiscal year was \$5,204,484. He recommends that postage on local letters in free-delivery offices be reduced to 1 cent, and that the unit of weight in rating letters and sealed packages (first-class matter) be changed from one-half ounce to one ounce.

The annual report of Secretary Lincoln shows that the War Department expended during the last fiscal year \$42,332,876 31. Secretary Lincoln urges upon the attention of Congress the Chief Engineer's review of the modern requirements for the defence of our important sea-coast cities, in which is shown not only the urgent necessity of beginning the defensive works which cannot be improvised, but their small cost in comparison with our national resources. The Secretary very pointedly criticises Chief Signal Officer Hazen for the reflection on the War Department in Hazen's report about the relief of the Greely expedition.

Secretary Teller shows in his annual report that the Indians are making commendable progress in education. During the past year new school buildings have been erected at several of the agencies. Five new boarding-schools and twelve new day-schools have been added to the list. There are now eighty-one boarding-schools, seventy-six day schools, and six industrial or manual-labor schools under Government control. Fourteen boarding and four day schools are supplied with teachers and other employees by some one of the various religious denominations, the Government paying a stipulated price for the care and education of the children therein. There are also twenty-three schools maintained by churches and associations without expense to the Government.

The annual report on the Life-Saving Service shows that the disasters to vessels within the field of station operations for the last year have amounted to 337. On these vessels were 4,253 persons, of whom 4,237 were saved, and only 16 lost. The number of shipwrecked persons succored was 532, to whom 1,319 days' relief were afforded. The estimated value of the vessels involved in these disasters was \$7,075,975, and that of their cargoes \$3,454,050, making the total value of the property imperilled \$10,530,025. Of this amount \$9,090,134 was saved, and \$1,439,891 lost. The number of vessels totally lost was 64.

Owing to an unusual demand for pension money, the public debt of the United States was increased \$747,124 13 during November.

A resolution passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday to investigate the employment and conduct of United States Deputy Marshals at the October election in Cincinnati.

Democrats of Georgia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, and Alabama joined on Friday night at Atlanta, Ga., in celebrating the Democratic victory. There was a big procession, with an address by Mr. Randall. The latter said: "Our political opponents in the recent struggle argued that revision of our tariff laws was a necessity. We of the Democratic party agreed thereto; but our platform went further, and pointed out the manner in which such revision should be made, and a more intelligent and business-like utterance on this vexed question never emanated from a public gathering of representative men in the United States. If I understand correctly the meaning of words, we say that the revenue to be raised should be limited to that required for an economical administration of the Government, and that the amount to be raised by a tariff for this purpose shall be so levied on articles imported which come in competition with our products as to cover the difference in the cost of production abroad and the

cost in the United States, thus incidentally protecting capital invested and the labor employed in the United States. Upon this declaration of purpose every intelligent and patriotic Democrat can stand, and our country go forward to its yet greater destiny."

Governor Hamilton, of Illinois, on Tuesday issued the certificate of election to Leman, the Republican candidate for State Senator in the Sixth District. It is said that Mr. Brand (Dem.) is satisfied that fraud was practised in his favor when the ballots were recounted. This decision, if sustained, will make the Illinois Legislature a tie on joint ballot for United States Senator.

Republican primaries were held in New Haven, Ct., on Wednesday night, preparatory to the city election. In various wards Independents, claiming still to be Republicans, but admitting that they voted for Cleveland, were denied the privilege of participating in the caucuses.

The Virginia election law which has three times been vetoed by the Governor, was passed over his opposition on Saturday and is now a law. This gives the Democrats complete control of all of the election machinery in the State. It will be applied to the local elections next spring and to the State election next fall, when a Governor and all of the other State officers are to be chosen.

Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, on Monday morning handed in his decision in the case of the American Bell Telephone Company against the People's (Drawbaugh) Telephone Company. The decision is in favor of the complainants, the American Bell Telephone Company. This termination of a suit which has occupied more than four years, sustains the preliminary injunction against the People's Telephone Company, and makes the Bell Telephone Company secure in all its rights, as far as this court is concerned. The defendants will appeal the case.

The general feeling among business men in Pittsburgh, Pa., is daily growing more hopeful. Some large orders for railroad supplies have been placed with manufacturers, and bids for others have been asked for. The feeling among iron men is decidedly better on account of the receipt of fair orders for the product of their mills.

The Middletown, N. Y., National Bank closed its doors on Friday. The failure was caused by its President, Thomas King, who accepted large drafts from Benjamin D. Brown, a grain dealer, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Burlington, Iowa, without security. Brown has failed for a large amount. President King's advances were made without the knowledge of the other officers and directors.

The Yale-Princeton foot-ball match in this city on Thanksgiving Day, for the college championship, resulted in a draw, the game being called twenty minutes before the time had expired on account of darkness. The score then stood 6 to 4 in favor of Yale.

Eastern Kentucky and Western Virginia are afflicted with a deadly epidemic growing out of the use of impure water. Hundreds of people have died and the distress is very great. The long drought has made the water sources scanty and impure.

The steamer *Decatur H. Miller*, from Baltimore for Boston, was sunk on Thursday afternoon near the former port by a collision with the *William H. Lawrence*. No lives were lost. Both steamers belonged to the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company. The collision was caused by a misunderstanding of signals.

James Edward Freeman, an American artist who has long lived in Rome, is dead.

Mr. Edward H. Luciflow, the oldest and most prominent of New York real-estate dealers, and the President of the Real-Estate Exchange, died in this city on Thursday, at the age of seventy-four.

Mr. Henry Ivison, the well-known publisher, died in this city on Wednesday at the age of seventy-six.

Captain David L. Payne, the famous leader of the Oklahoma Boomers, died suddenly in Wellington, Kan., on Friday while eating breakfast in a hotel. Since March, 1872, he has been the President and organizer of various Oklahoma colony companies, his aim being to settle in the Oklahoma lands in the Indian Territory under the preemption laws, claiming that the Government had purchased these lands and extinguished the Indian title. In June, 1880, he attempted a settlement, but was captured by United States troops and imprisoned for thirty days. Since then he has made frequent incursions, and has been a constant source of annoyance to the Government, which has frequently driven him off with the aid of troops. At the time of his death he was preparing for another expedition.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Salisbury, and others held a further conference on Thursday upon Parliamentary questions. A definite agreement upon a Redistribution Bill was reached.

Mr. Gladstone presented the Redistribution Bill in the House of Commons on Monday. It provides that all towns of less than 15,000 inhabitants and the small boroughs shall be merged into counties; that all towns of 50,000 inhabitants shall be entitled to one member. England will possess six additional members. The memberships of Wales and Ireland are unchanged. Scotland will have 12 additional members; London will have 37, Liverpool 6, Glasgow 4, Birmingham 4, Manchester 3, Yorkshire 16, and Lancashire 15 additional members. Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government had received adequate assurance of the passage of the Franchise Bill by the House of Lords. The Liberal members generally approve the bill. There are a few exceptions. Mr. Leonard H. Courtenay, advanced Liberal from Liskeard, has offered to Mr. Gladstone his resignation as a Secretary to the Treasury in consequence of the omission from the Redistribution Bill of the principle of minority representation. Mr. Gladstone has requested him to remain. The Irish party is satisfied that there has been no reduction in its membership, and will support the measure.

At a meeting of the Conservative members of both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday, the Marquis of Salisbury stated that perfect harmony had prevailed throughout the negotiations with Mr. Gladstone regarding the bill. The contemplated measures, he said, would confer the franchise on two million citizens with the least possible disturbance of the existing system. The meeting decided that the Conservatives would agree to the second reading of the Redistribution Bill in the House of Commons, deferring all discussion of its principles till the bill comes up for consideration in the Committee.

Lord Randolph Churchill has declared himself in favor of a revision of the British tariff and the adoption of prohibitive duties, even extending to the tax on corn.

Mr. Edward Mulhallen Marum, member of Parliament for Kilkenny County, Ireland, has written to his constituents resigning his seat, because he does not enjoy the confidence of Mr. Parnell.

An attempt was made at Tralee, Ireland, on Thursday night, which nearly proved successful, to destroy with dynamite the residence of Mr. Samuel Hussey, known as Edinburn House. Many of the windows and a portion of the eastern wall of the house were badly shattered. All the members of the family were in the house at the time, but nobody was injured. This was an exceedingly bold outrage, as the house was under police protection. Mr. Hussey is one of the largest land agents in Ireland.

Judge Manisty, whose extraordinary course in the Coleridge case caused so much unfortunate comment in London, is to retire from the bench. The ostensible reason therefor is old age, he being seventy-five years old.

The steamer *Durango* was sunk on Friday in the English channel by collision with a bark, and twenty persons were drowned.

Sir Alexander Grant is dead. He was prominent in educational matters at Oxford and at Bombay, and in 1872 became a member of the Board of Education of Scotland.

Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has resumed his effort to arrange a peace between China and France. It is stated that he has modified the indemnity proposals, and has sent the modification to Peking through the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Ambassador. The Paris *Figaro* announces that General Brière Delisle will replace General Thomson as Governor-General of Cochin China, and that General Negrier will become Commandant Superior in Tonquin. Admiral Regnier will command the Indo-Chinese flotilla. These changes are preparatory to an exhaustive attempt to clear Tonquin of the Chinese. The depots of armaments at the French ports are feverish with activity. It is said that 6,000 French troops will be forwarded to China within a fortnight.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on Thursday there was an exciting and bitter debate on the Tonquin credits. M. Clémenceau attacked the Government policy. He said that Prime Minister Ferry had committed a veritable political crime in declining the Chinese indemnity of 3,500,000 taels. France, M. Clémenceau said, did wrong in accepting the mediation of England, for the latter's disinterestedness was open to suspicion. He said that Prince Bismarck was a most dangerous enemy, but was still more dangerous as a friend. After several replies, the Chamber voted the first credit of 16,000,000 francs, by 361 to 166, and afterward, by a vote of 351 to 179, voted the fresh credit of 43,000,000 francs. The order of the day, being an expression of confidence in the Government, was then adopted without opposition. Afterward the order of the day, pure and simple, was rejected—301 to 233.

The French Chamber of Deputies on Friday, by a vote of 379 to 35, adopted an order of the day declaring that the Chamber maintains its determination to insure the execution of the Tien-Tsin treaty.

At a French Cabinet council on Saturday it was proposed to increase the duty on foreign grain two francs per centner.

The wife of M. Clovis Hugues, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, with a revolver shot M. Morin, a commission agent at the Palais de Justice in Paris on Thursday, because he had slandered her. She fired six shots at her victim, four of which lodged in his chest. M. and Mme. Hugues were arrested, but the former was released. He applauds his wife's action, and Paris is inclined to make her a heroine. M. Morin is in a critical condition.

The Brussels *Réforme* has published a letter from a Belgian at Stanley Falls. He complains of the danger to which Europeans are subjected because of the hostile attitude of the natives, and reports the discovery of a plot to poison Europeans at Leopoldville. The African International Association, he says, refuses the services of porters to conduct Belgians who wish to leave its service to the coast. He asks that his name may be kept secret, as he fears that the Association will wreak vengeance upon those who tell the truth concerning the state of things on the Congo. The letter further says that the Association is in a state of open war with the natives between Lutib and Manyanga. The villages have been burned and many of the natives have been taken captive. This story has been indignantly denied by the Association.

At the Congo Conference in Berlin on Thursday the report of the Committee was adopted.

It contains a provision in favor of the extension of the Congo Basin boundary eastward, duly respecting the rights of Portugal, Zanzibar, and one native king. The Powers will offer their good offices on the spot for the settlement of any important questions that may arise. A second committee was appointed to arrange the details, and a third committee was appointed to conclude the labors of the second committee and compile their report. The American proposal for an extension of the Zanzibar territory caused surprise in the Conference, but it is believed that the replies of the different Governments to their delegates will authorize its acceptance. United States Minister Kasson also made a motion aiming at the creation of guarantees of the capital which has been invested by the African International Association in the Congo territory, especially in the building of railways, etc.

The sitting of the Congo Committee on Friday occupied five hours. France proposed a tax upon imports and exports. Italy proposed to tax only arms and spirits. The German delegates appeared to be annoyed at the latter proposal, as Germany largely exports spirits to Africa. The delegates from Portugal, hearing that the African International Association had ordered a quantity of instruments which are required in the slave trade, proposed to prohibit such importations into the Congo country. Sir Edward Malet, the English delegate, suggested a consultation on this subject with Henry M. Stanley. Mr. Stanley said it was possible to abolish the slave trade, but it would be impossible to abolish the traditional system of employing slave servants.

General Sanford has submitted to the Congo Committee a scheme for a railway from Vivi to Stanley Pool, asking the Conference to sanction a monopoly of the line, and the Powers claiming suzerainty to be pledged not to construct another railway over the territory. The project has been printed and circulated among the members of the Conference. Several German bankers and contractors have already applied for contracts to carry out the scheme.

At Saturday's sitting of the Congo Conference Committee it was unanimously decided in favor of the freedom of trade within the limits of the newly defined Congo basin.

The German Reichstag on Wednesday, by a vote of 180 against 99, adopted a resolution in favor of the payment of its members for their services as legislators. The resolution was strongly opposed by Prince Bismarck, and the result is considered a signal defeat for him. In his speech against the measure Bismarck charged the members with using railway passes, and advocated the revoking of the free list.

At a Thanksgiving dinner in Berlin on Thursday night 270 Americans were present. Minister Kasson called for three cheers for Grover Cleveland, the next President, and they were heartily given. A telegram was sent to the Governor announcing that the Americans in Berlin drank to his health. Henry M. Stanley, Minister Kasson, and others made speeches.

The Vienna police have discovered an extensive socialistic society which ramifies throughout the whole empire of Austria. Several important arrests have been made.

Several months ago it was announced that Fanny Elssler, the famous dancer, was dangerously ill. The illness resulted fatally on Thursday. She was seventy-three years of age.

Porfirio Diaz was on Monday inaugurated President of the Republic of Mexico. He has appointed the following Cabinet: Minister of Foreign Relations, Señor Ignacio Mariscal, now Minister to England; Minister of War, General Pedro Hinojosa; Minister of Justice, Señor Joaquín Baranda; Minister of the Treasury, Señor Manuel Dublan; and Minister of the Interior, Señor Manuel Romero Rubio.

"PRESSURE" AND CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR expresses, as probably his last word on the subject, his unqualified approval of the working of the Civil-Service Act. He says:

"The system has fully answered the expectations of its friends in securing competent and faithful public servants, and in protecting the appointing officers of the Government from the pressure of personal importunity, and from the labor of examining the claims and pretensions of rival candidates for public employment. The law has had the unqualified support of the President and of the heads of the several departments, and the members of the Commission have performed their duty with zeal and fidelity."

This is, on the whole, a remarkable triumph of the "theorists." It took them fully fifteen years to convince the "practical men" that civil-service reform, as it is called, was anything more than an enthusiast's dream, connected, in some manner never fully described, with "the Millennium." The testimony above cited as to its practical working now comes from one of the foremost of the Practical Men, probably the last one to carry out the system of "rotation" in the New York Custom-house. President Arthur probably knows as much about the working of the old spoils system as any man now living. His confession as to the excellence of the new one, after full experience of its working, is therefore very valuable.

It is all the more valuable because Mr. Cleveland is far more fully pledged to the maintenance and extension of the new system than any President has ever been, and his predecessor's testimony regarding its working must be a great help to him. In fact, civil-service reforms going to be, through a combination of circumstances, the crucial test of the new Administration. By that it must stand or fall. Mr. Cleveland is not prominently known to the public in connection with any question of the day but administrative reform. It is around this point that all the expectations of his friends centre. It is on this point that his enemies look for his failure. We believe he has the firm intention to do right and the courage to do it, and that he will go about his work less trammelled with pledges than anybody who has within fifty years occupied the Presidential chair. No man or body of men has a lien on him of any kind.

This, however, will not save him from the importunity known as "pressure." A large body of Democrats, who have never got it into their heads what civil-service reform means, and have been taught for twenty-five years to look on the capture of the offices as the principal good to be obtained from turning the Republicans out, will expect him to give them the fruits of their victory in the shape of appointments. They will receive the support of some of the older men of the party, who have been unable to keep up with the march of public sentiment on this question, and still live in huts among the ruins of the old Jacksonian Democracy. From them Mr. Cleveland will suffer all that "pressure" can do. It must be remembered, in thinking of this, that it does not take many people to make "pressure." There will probably be about 500,000 persons out of the 50,000,000 who inhabit the United

States, who will care one straw what the new President does with the offices. Probably not over 5,000 of these will ever reach Washington in quest of office; but if collected in and about the White House and the lobbies of the Capitol, these 5,000 might make life almost intolerable for a timid and sensitive man. When such a man finds his ante-room full of them all day long, and, as President Lincoln said, has to look under his bed at night to see if any of them are there, and has to listen to prolonged harangues from Senators or Representatives as to the awful consequences to the party or the Administration of not disposing of a certain post-office or custom-house in a certain way, he is very apt to come to the conclusion, as General Grant and Mr. Hayes did, that he really must give way—that he is under both physical and moral constraint. This is sure to be the case with any sort of man on any question on which he is not supported by a united Cabinet. No nerves are strong enough to resist "pressure" if the men whom one sees every day as trusted and confidential advisers, and who are, so to speak, in the same boat with him, appear to sympathize with it, or are cowed by it. In other words, we care not with how much resolution a President goes to Washington, he cannot hold out against the influences which assail him there unless he have his Cabinet at his back. His will is not strong enough either to penetrate the mass of conservative abuses which surrounds all the departments, or resist the assaults of freshly aroused cupidity and unscrupulousness, unless it is strengthened by the sympathy and encouragement of the heads of departments.

President Cleveland's success or failure, therefore, it is safe to say, will depend on his surrounding himself by men who either mean civil-service reform themselves, or know that their places are dependent on their carrying it out. Mr. Hayes went into office as a civil-service reformer, with the best of intentions, we believe, but he complained naively shortly afterward that he was surprised to find that he had only one civil-service reformer in his Cabinet. The other members either paid no attention to the matter, or smiled over it as one of the weaknesses of their amiable chief. If President Cleveland should be equally wanting in vigilance, he would speedily be overtaken by ignominious failure, for the doings of his Cabinet, which he could not, of course, oversee or control in all their details, would speedily cover his Administration with ridicule. But with a Cabinet united and in earnest on this question, the 5,000 office-seekers could be made the laughing-stock of the country in one month, and an end be put forever to the notion that a new Administration meant a new division of spoils.

THE SOLID SOUTH AND THE SOLID WEST.

THOUGH Maine is as far down East as one can get in this country, and gave a heavy majority for her Favorite Son, Blaine was essentially a Western candidate. He answered the Western requirements of a public man; he filled the

Western imagination. In the Convention the Eastern influence was against him; the West furnished the enthusiasm and the votes by which he was nominated. In the canvass there was no conspicuous exception to the rule that the Republican press west of the Alleghenies supported the party candidate with the same abusiveness, suppression, and mendacity (in kind if not in degree), that marked the course of the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*. One of the editors of the latter paper was even summoned to New York to edit a one-cent *réchauffé* of three-cent unscrupulousness in behalf of Blaine. And finally, the vote of the West was reckoned upon with a confidence disappointed only in the case of Indiana—and that was not a fatal disappointment. On the other hand, the effective organization of the Independent revolt (like that of the civil service reform), had its headquarters in Massachusetts and New York. It instinctively turned to Cleveland as the natural antithesis to Blaine, constrained the Democrats to nominate him, and (one might almost add) constrained them to elect him. It directed the canvass, furnished the most eloquent and convincing speakers, and undeniably turned the scale in the three States which Cleveland could not dispense with and Blaine could not get.

It would, of course, have been powerless without the "Solid South"; and the strange spectacle was witnessed of two sections which had been typically hostile ever since the East accepted of the West, in lieu of Seward, the leadership of Abraham Lincoln, joining hands on a national issue. Such an event marks an epoch, and we doubt not that the historian will designate it as the close of the third stage of our civil war. The first stage was over with the surrender at Appomattox. The second was passed when President Hayes withdrew the Federal troops from under the carpet-bag usurpations in Louisiana and South Carolina. To-day—or all signs deceive—we bid farewell to the third, the period in which the bugbear of the Solid South sufficed to keep the Republican party together and in power—the period of shams, as we may call it. Whether that party linger under its present name or not, it must discard as useless baggage—useless as the plumes and knightly tomfoolery of the late canvass—the Southern issue. It must address itself to real questions, which it has been staving off for twenty years because it was so much easier to cry bloody-bones! than to argue seriously any problem in statesmanship. In all probability it will substitute the Cobden Club bogey for the Solid South. By so doing it will at least gain the advantage of being able, for the first time since its formation, to conduct a canvass in the late slaveholding States. This has been often promised, but we have never come any nearer to seeing it than the recent absurd propitiatory Republican manifesto from Nashville.

Nobody knows the extent and genuineness of the protection sentiment in the Republican party. The question of free trade has never been seriously discussed in the past quarter of a century, for reasons too obvious to need pointing out. It is probably fair to say, however, that the strength of protection lies rather in the West than in the East, and that here again a natural alliance is indicated between the East and

the South. It was the Western element of the Republican Machine that invented and scattered broadcast those stupid and conscienceless forgeries of British free-trade propagandism which Elkins inherited from Dorsey. It is to the West that we must principally look for obstruction to tariff and revenue reform, or, in other words, to the winding up of the fourth and last stage of the civil war.

Closely allied with these vital economic questions is that of the currency, another legacy of the war. It is a significant circumstance that on this, too, the influence of the West is opposed to the best interests of the country. The silver craze and the greenback folly took their rise in the Ohio Valley; and it is noticeable that the two leading apostles of the dollar of the fathers—the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*—have been equally prominent in their advocacy of Blaine, though Blaine meant the revival of Grantism, and Grantism was the *bête noire* of those journals in 1872. We leave it to others to trace the connection between the mode in which the silver furore was excited, and that in which the Western heart has been fired for Blaine; or between the sordid materialism of the silver men and their insensibility to Blaine's indecent pursuit of money. Enough that here again there is a Solid West that ought to be broken, and which the East and the South together can break if they will.

Their alliance has already saved civil-service reform, which has incurred the steady hostility of the West in spite of Mr. Pendleton's part in giving us what we now enjoy. It has also made possible the miracle of a change of Administration without rotation in office—not simply by virtue of the civil-service statutes, but because the successful candidate has the soundest notions of the business nature and needs of Government, and has given the most unequivocal pledges to eliminate partisanship from the trusts of office. The South and the East can now combine to force the lead in Congressional measures, and it is their duty, not to say their mission, to do so. No sectionalism can long maintain itself against genuine discussion of principles. The Solid South and the Solid West will melt away together before it. Never were the conditions more favorable since what we may term the parliament of ghosts has been dissolved—the palaver of parties afraid to speak their minds about subjects likely to cause a division, and hence likely either to cost the Republicans their rule, or the Democrats their hope of ruling. The Democrats are now half seated on the throne, the Republicans are half unseated. To be wholly in or wholly out of power calls at last for new and tangible claims on public opinion—a wiping out of old scores and the beginning of a fresh reckoning. The statesmen of the South ought to recognize their opportunity, and seize their old places of parliamentary distinction.

SMALL, COMPACT PARTIES.

ONE of the oddest habits which newspapers and politicians contracted under the spoils system was that of comparing a party to an army, and acting in its management as if it were an army, and were paid by the plunder of the enemy's baggage. Out of this came the ridicu-

lous phrase "shooting deserters" after an election, which of course simply meant refusal of any share in the spoils to those who failed to vote or work for the party ticket. It also produced the phrase "reading a man out of the party" for some kind of unfaithfulness, which was the equivalent of "shooting." It finally begot the notion that, as the power of an army does not depend on its size, but on its discipline and equipment, and on the skill of its commander, so also the strength of a party does not depend on the number of persons who vote its ticket at the election, but on their general fidelity and devotion. From this came easily the conclusion that a political party might be strengthened by having voters abandon it, just as an army is strengthened by getting rid of the cowards and the laggards and the sickly, and that the value of a voter to his party depends rather on the general state of his mind than on the way he votes—and that, in short, the votes of ten loyal, devoted partisans are worth more than the votes of fifty uncertain persons like Independents or Mugwumps.

That we are not guilty of burlesque or exaggeration in all this, will be seen by the following extract from the *Albany Evening Journal*:

"No one disputes that the day of the Half-breed and the Stalwart in the Republican party has gone by. We are united to retrieve disaster. The so-called Independents have been carried by their own treachery into the enemy's camp, and we are well rid of them. The Prohibition fanatics have dug their own graves and slumber in eternal repose. The Republican party is left compact and full of ambition. Let no old scores be brought up to divide the ranks again. Much remains to be done. The contest for the control of the State Government will be upon us in a few months. With a united party we can win, and make it such a triumph that New York shall be ours in 1888. That will mean a reinstatement of the party in power for years thereafter, and it will mean a stronger, more cohesive, better and happier party than we have had for the past ten years."

This would, of course, be perfectly true of an army. An army "compact and full of ambition" would of course be better than an army containing a large body of doubtful or disobedient troops. But the sole object for which party organization exists is to get a majority of votes on election day. As long as it can do this, the state of mind of its voters during the rest of the year, or their opinions on questions of the day, or their general character and conduct, are of no sort of consequence to it. In fact, parties triumph, that is, get hold of power, through numbers simply. A party, for practical purposes, consists of men who vote together, and not of men who think together; their thinking together is of importance only so far as it insures or makes probable their voting together.

Consequently, there is something very ludicrous about a defeated politician's longing for a small, compact party, or his rejoicing that his party has got rid of thirty or forty thousand voters because he did not like their ways, and his hoping that they may never come back. It is in some ways as ludicrous as the conduct of the Dublin mob which testified its hostility to a bank by making a bonfire of its bills. Rational, as distinguished from irrational, conduct of a party would seem to consist in getting as many people to vote its ticket as possible, no matter what kind of people they

are, or how many whimsies they may have. Denouncing large bodies of voters who have once voted its ticket and are known to have more or less sympathy with it, and warning them that their votes are not wanted, is very like the conduct of a struggling retailer who should keep a savage dog chained in the store, and require a written character from all customers for cash.

A large proportion of the Independents and Prohibitionists in the late campaign are probably old Republicans whom the Republican nomination disgusted, and whose adhesion can readily be had if their opinions and prejudices and susceptibilities are duly considered by the Republican managers. We should say that the business of sane Republican politicians during the next four years was rigid inquiry into the causes of the defection which destroyed or greatly reduced the Garfield majorities in the Northern States at the late election, followed by strong efforts to win the deserters back by removing the causes of their dissatisfaction. Abuse and denunciation of them strikes most sensible men now, as it struck them during the late canvass, as almost an indication of mental unsoundness. The only disease of which a party ever dies is paucity of votes. The business of getting votes is the one great work of the party manager. No matter how good he is at abuse and sarcasm, and how fertile he is in inventing terms of vituperation, if he cannot get people to support his ticket he inevitably becomes ridiculous, and if he goes on longing to have his party small and select, his friends soon begin to think that the proper place for his "politics" is a lunatic asylum.

Correspondence.

REPUBLICAN POST-ELECTION VINDICTIVENESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The editorials in some of the leading Blaine papers, and the sufferings of St. John's edifies, show that the Blaine managers have not lost since the election the sagacity which was so conspicuous during the canvass. Not content with having nominated a candidate who was deserted by enough Republicans to defeat him, not content with having suppressed during the campaign, by the brutal and contemptuous treatment given to Cleveland Republicans and Prohibitionists, any incipient doubts such as lead to repentance, that may have arisen in the breasts of a few timid deserters, they now seem determined to keep out of the party those who supposed they were leaving it for one specific purpose and for a short time only. Is it possible that they are vindictive—that they are bound that no Republican shall be elected since Blaine was not? or is it rather simple stupidity? Have they learned nothing from six months' close association with Mr. Blaine, who is certainly a distinguished and expert dissimulator, if nothing else? Good heavens! is it possible they can't lie?

Surely there ought to be some kind soul to say to them: "Dear friends, let not your just anger against deceit in all its forms lead you to forget that the most expert casuists say that in public life the concealment of one's thoughts is not always a crime. Let not your abhorrence of sin blind you to the fact that sinners have a vote."

Make it not too cruelly plain to these wretched creatures who, professing to be Republicans, voted for Cleveland or St. John, that they have lost your esteem. Deprive them not of their self-respect by showing them too ruthlessly the depths in which they grovel, or they may not find the courage to try to rise to the heights of purity and self-abnegation, where is to be found the native atmosphere of such as Blaine. Dissimulate, dear friends, dissimulate." R. E. D.
November 29, 1884.

PARSONS AND POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: This subject may seem to be already worn threadbare, but a few developments since the election may be worth the attention of your readers.

The papers inform us that the Rev. Dr. Bacon, who felt it his duty to raise his voice against "Blaineism," has been forced to resign his pulpit by the dissatisfied Blaine men of his congregation. Within our personal knowledge a worthy Methodist divine, who chose to exercise his supposed political freedom by voting for St. John, has paid the penalty of his independence by losing the attendance and financial support of a large share of his Republican followers. In all probability he must soon resign or see his church hopelessly divided. In Oberlin, Ohio, a place of great renown for its love of freedom during the anti-slavery agitation, the house of a preacher who worked for St. John was attacked in the night by a Republican mob, and the man was bound over to court by a Republican officer for merely firing into the air to frighten his assailants away.

Such facts as these lead us to inquire whether the ministry in general can be said to share in the boasted political freedom of our Northern States. Poor old Dr. Burchard, remembering, no doubt, how nearly the cry of "Romanism" came to defeating Mr. Grace for the Mayoralty, the first time he ran, undertook to raise a Protestant revolt against Cleveland by the same means. He was not to blame for thinking he voiced the sentiment of his party; we all know how powerfully the opposition to Romanism has served the party in the past. But expediency is the best policy nowadays, and as the Doctor's "Romanism" was inexpedient, he now has the pleasure of hearing himself reviled from one end of the land to the other by the press of the party to which he belongs. Can we blame Republican preachers for being slow to act against their party when such action brings ostracism and abuse, divides their churches, and forces them out of their situations?

We do not wish to be understood as reflecting upon the ministry. We have the highest respect for them, and firmly believe in the Gospel which they preach; but we think that no censure can be too severe for churches which either dictate the political course of their pastors or force them to resign. We believe that Blaine received a smaller vote from the ministry than any other Republican candidate since the war, and that he would have received ten times as much open opposition from this source as he did if the preachers could not have foreseen the consequences of following the dictates of their own conscience. The ancient despotism of the clergy is followed by the slavery of the clergy. Which is the worst?

W.
Ohio, November 28, 1884.

THE SOUTH OPPOSED TO SLAVERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: As a large owner, before the war, of plantation property, in which I am still interested, and with every opportunity of knowing the feelings of the Southern whites, there seems to me to

be no more absurd or impossible idea than that broached since the success of the Democratic party, by some Republicans, namely, that of the possibility of the return of the Southern negro to slavery or quasi-slavery in any shape. If it can be imagined that such a course could be acquiesced in at the North, nevertheless it would be most unpopular at the South, and if submitted to a vote of the Southern whites alone, would be most overwhelmingly defeated, and for this reason, that the labor of the negro, which was once held as property by a small class, has now become a source of profit to a much larger one, and generally one that never owned, or would have owned, a slave, or, under the old system, would ever have been the employer of labor at all—a class, too, in whose hands generally, since emancipation, the labor of the negro has been much more profitable than to his former owner. These and others equally interested in the freedom of the negro's labor far outnumber those who would have any rights in his person, and would be the bitterest opponents of any approach to the old system. A vote upon this subject would probably show a result not unlike the attempt to curtail universal suffrage in one of the lower wards of the city of New York.—Yours truly,

R. J. T.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., November 28, 1884.

SENATOR PENDLETON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your article, this week, headed "Room for All of Them," you say that you "doubt very much if Mr. Pendleton used" such language when speaking of the office-seekers.

As a hearty advocate of civil-service reform, I for one shall be very glad if you can make it plain that Senator Pendleton holds true to the stand he took when he introduced the Civil-Service Law—the act which, more than any other of his public services, will cause his name to be handed down with honor in the history of our time.

During the recent canvass Senator Pendleton was advertised to address the "Young Democrats" at the Academy of Music in this city. After hearing him criticise sharply the defects of administration in the several departments at Washington, and, without dodging the issue, resolutely advocate tariff reform, I was more disappointed and disheartened than I can express at his saying *no word whatever in behalf of civil-service reform*. Frankly, I went home convinced that the Senator had not yet learned the lesson of reformers, that of holding to the faith under persecution.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1884.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: No little interest, and, among a certain class of Democrats, a great deal of anxiety, are manifested as to the attitude of the incoming national Administration toward the Independents; for it seems to be well understood that both the President and Vice-President-elect freely acknowledge their obligations to this class of voters. So far as one may judge from their public utterances, the Independents to a man want no offices, and the majority of Democrats are not only willing but exceedingly desirous that they be gratified. Though they have no candidates of their own to recommend for offices, it would seem to be highly important that they insist as strongly as possible upon a recognition of principles in view of which they entered the campaign against Mr. Blaine and his coterie. Mr. Cleveland wisely keeps his own counsel; but it is safe to assume, judging by the past, that he acts upon the maxim which Josh Billings has expressed somewhat in these words: Get all the advice you can, then do

as you please. It would seem, then, that they ought to do no less than to unite in urging the appointment of some Democrat of eminence and probity to a position which shall be an emphatic assurance that their views upon civil-service reform shall find practical expression. For this reason, there are a good many citizens of Ohio, and doubtless not a few of other States, who would like to see Mr. Pendleton Postmaster-General or Secretary of the Interior. He is not universally popular with his own party, yet there are not wanting signs that his appointment would be acceptable to a larger number of persons than any other. We believe it to be the almost unanimous opinion of the Ohio Independents that, if their State is to have a representative in the new Cabinet, it ought to be Mr. Pendleton. If the Independents generally throw their influence in his favor, it will not only effectually dispose of the charges of self-interest made against several of their leaders in the late political campaign—for which, it is true, there was little ground—but, if successful, it will bring about in the most speedy and effective manner the triumph of the cause they are upholding. If they fail, the failure will be one that brings with it no disgrace. That one or both the above-named Cabinet officers will be Democrats, is fairly certain; that they may both be thorough civil-service reformers, all good citizens, irrespective of party affiliations, may well hope and devoutly pray. S.

OHIO UNIVERSITY, ATHENS, O., December 1, 1884.

BLAINE MEN AND BLAINE WOMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I thank you for your criticism on the animus of the *Woman's Journal* during the late Presidential campaign. The majority of its writers have freely indulged themselves in a purely sentimental strain, which has shut their eyes to the truth that Mr. Blaine, as a most conspicuous leader in party corruption and official peculations, which are menacing the life of the nation, would be a far more dangerous candidate for President than one who had acknowledged himself guilty of a private immorality and had offered reparation for the same, but whose public record for honesty and clean administration of his official duties was irreproachable. This view of the situation betrays an immaturity of judgment which is not shared by all of the women who advocate women's equal privilege and obligation in the suffrage with men.

But is it quite fair, Mr. Editor, to expect of women that they should be free from bias, with a clear perception in matters pertaining to the public interests, when they have never been admitted to any participation in a government which denies their individuality and refuses to recognize them as citizens? The egregious folly of the body of men who are responsible for the nomination of Mr. Blaine is a most glaring conviction of a fatal lack of judgment on their part; and fair play to women constrains me to say that your criticism applies with equal emphasis to these men as well as to women.

AN "INDEPENDENT" MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., November 20.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CALIFORNIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I will herewith give you some reasons why California is one of the few States in which the Republicans made large gains in the past election.

In the beginning, Blaine owed his nomination to the California delegation. Whenever his name was mentioned in the Convention our delegates howled themselves hoarse. Such tremendous enthusiasm, especially when so genuine, is

sure to be contagious. After his nomination they went in a body to Augusta to congratulate him. They promised him a solid Congressional representation, a Republican United States Senator, and over 10,000 majority in the State. It is a matter of history how well they fulfilled their promise almost to the letter. They failed to elect but one Congressman.

On their return to this city they created the greatest enthusiasm by their old Convention tactics. A magnificent wigwag, capable of holding 4,000, was built in a most accessible location. Nightly meetings were held and strong protection speeches delivered. All this news was carried throughout the State, and the effect was strongly felt. The Democrats were torn by internal dissensions. The Governor, Stoneman, was continually making costly mistakes. An extra session of the Legislature caused intense dissatisfaction. Then the Democratic Stockton Convention adopted a rabid communistic platform, and capped the climax by severely denouncing Field's Presidential aspirations. The most influential Democratic paper, the *Alta California*, was backing Field strongly, and these Stockton resolutions fell heavily on it and caused it to sulk all through the campaign.

The wine and wool growers are solidly for protection, and the Republicans boldly stated that if Cleveland was elected, the duties on wine and wool would be taken off altogether, or reduced so materially that the business could not be run at a profit. The Democratic orators, instead of referring to their own tariff plank, tried to justify free trade. Now, this was fatal to any hope of getting this part of the voters. Very little was said of the Mulligan letters, and there were few mugwumps. The Democratic press devoted a great part of their energies to helping the local candidates, almost totally neglecting the national candidates. Then, for some unexplained reason, the Irish bolted almost solidly for Blaine.

There are very good prospects of this city's getting rid of boss rule, as there is now a very powerful independent party forming.—Yours,

SAN FRANCISCO, November 18, 1884.

BLAINE AND CAZOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: People who are acquainted with European affairs often have occasion to notice how inadequate are the reports thereon transmitted to this country by the cable. Trifling events are sometimes described with the utmost minuteness, while important ones are not so much as alluded to. Thus, not one word was said in the telegraphic reports about an incident which has just happened in France, and which may well be pondered as a lesson by the politicians and so-called statesmen whose loose views of public morality came so near inflicting on this country such a man for President as James G. Blaine.

Very recently the name of M. Jules Cazot, President of the Court of Cassation of France (a post corresponding to that of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court) happened to be implicated in a lawsuit against a railroad company, from his investment in which Mr. Cazot had derived no profit whatever, and in the management of which he had had but the most trifling part. No one whispered a word against the honored head of the French judiciary for his share in the unfortunate undertaking. Still, so mindful was he of the duty of judges to keep their names free from any contact with what is not recognized by all as spotless, that he, unbidden, unassailed even, forthwith sent in his resignation to the Minister of Justice in a letter of which the following is a literal translation:

"MR. MINISTER: I have the misfortune to see my name involved in the proceedings in bankruptcy against the Alais, Rhone and Mediterranean Railroad Company, and in the suit for vacating the charter brought by the receiver thereof against the founders and statutory directors of the same.

"I never had, either directly or indirectly, any interest in that company other than that of the department (Gard) in which I was born. I never possessed any property in it but fifty shares, which are still in the safe of the company, and the tickets entitling directors to compensation for attending meetings (*jetons de présence*), which I declined to realize.

"I left it, after having been connected with it but a short time, with a clean conscience and clean hands. While awaiting the result of legal proceedings I consider my situation irreconcilable with the judicial office which I occupy, and I perform a painful duty in placing it in your hands, and in asking you to accept my resignation of it.—Yours respectfully,

CAZOT."

Perhaps, had M. Cazot visited the United States, no great reception would have been tendered him in the New York Academy of Music; perhaps no newspaper reporters would have followed him about, publishing every word falling from his lips. I make bold to say, however, that no recipient of such honors ever showed truer respect for the judicial ermine, and that this manly act of his will commend itself to the admiration of all those who consider a pure administration of justice as the most necessary safeguard of free institutions.—Yours truly,

ADOLPHE COHN.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Dec. 1. 1884.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Dr. Vladimir Pappafava, of Zara, Dalmatia, is compiling a bibliography of international law, public and private, which he desires to make as complete as possible. He therefore appeals to all those who have published books, pamphlets, or even single articles upon any topic of international law, to send him the exact title of their works, with place and date of publication; and, if their works have been reviewed in any journals or magazines, he desires a list of such reviews with exact references to the journals in which they appeared (number and page).

Dr. Pappafava's active connection with the Society of Comparative Legislation at Paris secures him the coöperation of scholars in all parts of the civilized world, and warrants the expectation that his work will be exceptionally full and exact.

MUNROE SMITH.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, November 20, 1884.

THE BOSTON CITY GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I note that you have been misled (p. 449) by the Boston *Herald* into an ill-timed censure of Boston and its government, and especially of its Aldermanic district experiment. The election does not take place until December 9, and, at the date of the *Herald* article, not one candidate had been nominated by either party. The names mentioned were those collected by the persistence of reporters anxious to fill the columns of the daily press with the gossip of politics.

The system is defended on the following grounds: The city is politically nearly equally divided, with a slight but growing preponderance toward the Democratic side. Under either party, minority representation is hopeless, and it was felt that too much was at stake where the entire ticket was liable to be lost or won by the smallest possible percentage of votes. Locally, the wards were almost equally partisan—i. e., either strongly Democratic or strongly Republican. Hence, by making every two wards into a district, it was hoped that the minority of the

city would be sure of a strong representation. If the best educated and wealthiest citizens of the city, in wards or districts wherein they have an entire ascendancy, fail to obtain suitable candidates, what hope can you find for the future of representative government?

But in fact the *Herald's* article was absurd and misleading. There is no doubt that the nominations will be satisfactory, and that the nominees will compare favorably with those in other large cities. Certainly we are not likely to fall to the New York standard at present.

As to your own comment, that government by Aldermen is a strange delusion of Bostonians, allow me to say that we are governed by a City Council of two branches—Aldermen and Common Councilmen. Allow me also to say that our city has been very well governed in the past, and that it will to-day bear comparison with any other large city. At present our high taxes for the year have caused much grumbling, but jobs are few and trifling, and our expenditures are for laudable purposes. Perhaps the worst to be said is that our annual changes lead us into attempting too much, and that everything once begun is carried on together with the new projects. We have now our great water supply to enlarge, our sewer-system half finished, our parks laid out in theory by the purchase of land, our school-houses multiplying and education always raised to higher standards, a new court house earnestly called for, a new public-library building so far in shape as architects' plans can put it. Add to this the demands for police, fire, and health departments whereby every citizen expects a policeman on the corner of his street, a fire-engine within a block, and the streets swept and watered daily, and you must confess that Boston, in really approaching the requirements of its citizens, is doing more than any other city. It is, therefore, evident that a city doing these things may be extravagant, but its government must be very thoroughly organized and efficient.

Certainly do not be misled by the campaign articles of any faction, and believe us to be on the road to ruin. Every one here knows how little value is to be given to a *Herald* editorial on this subject. It has its own pet theory, which, if once tried, would meet with similar criticism from some other journal. Just now some theorists wish to put all the civic powers in the hands of a mayor; the *Herald* favors the scheme, and therefore magnifies the dangers of the present system. It would be only fair for you to withhold your comments until the first Board of Aldermen elected by districts has been a month in office.

W. H. W.

BOSTON, November 29, 1884.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN POLYTECHNIC INSTRUCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The writer—an American Civil Engineer who graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., and afterwards attended the Polytechnicum at this place—is very often asked the comparative advantages in studying his profession at home and abroad. Believing that the question may be of interest to some of the readers of the *Nation*, the liberty is taken of writing his usual answer.

There is a radical difference in the methods of instruction in the technical schools of the United States and Germany, as to a somewhat less extent in their universities. Here in Germany, the student is taught by lectures, which he can attend or not as he pleases. In America, though lectures are becoming more frequent, he must learn from books. Here the professor demonstrates his knowledge to the student. There the student must each day demonstrate to the professor that he has learned the subject in hand.

Here the student is treated as a man—which in point of age he generally is—who is earnest in his desire to learn and who knows what he wants. There he is treated more as a schoolboy who must be made to study, and be kept in the path which it is best for his expressed purposes he should pursue.

Owing to the larger corps of professors here, the greater number of subjects taught, and the masterly way in which a fine lecturer makes difficult subjects clear and takes the student easily and rapidly over a large field, the facilities for study are much better than in America.

It is, however, questionable if the greater ease of learning by the lecture system is not fully offset by the mental discipline acquired in the recitation method, which teaches the student how to use books, and gets him into the habit of digging out of them the knowledge which he needs. This advantage is of the utmost importance when we regard the necessities of his future practice, when he will be mostly dependent upon the resources of his own mind and the books available for such further or special knowledge as he may require.

As to the weight which the difference in the methods of teaching just mentioned should have, it is evident that it is dependent upon the character of the student. If he be earnest and determined to learn, he may do better with the superior facilities of the lecture system. If, on the other hand, he be not possessed of more than the ordinary determination and earnestness, he will, in all probability, profit more at a home institution, where each day he will be called upon to show evidence of his progress.

Another consideration of prime importance is that what is taught at home is much better suited to his wants in practice than what he would learn in a foreign school. Just as the architecture of a country is largely shaped by the material available for building in that region, so the methods employed in engineering construction must in a large measure correspond to the availability of different materials and to the peculiar local needs. Thus we have in America an engineering practice of our own, the result of facilities and of the nature of the local problems to be solved.

Though our engineering schools do not attempt to go much beyond the mathematics and physics of the subject, the German polytechnicums teach considerable of the practical application of principles, and introduce the student somewhat into the practice of construction. This latter had certainly better be learned, even though with more difficulty, in America, where the economy of the subject is so different.

Still another and very important factor in deciding the question we are considering is one depending upon the temperament and moral stability of the young man seeking education. If he goes abroad he breaks most of the associations and habits which make up his social life, and he will naturally have to supply their places from the resources of his new surroundings. This, of course, takes place when he goes to college at home, but the change is not so complete, nor are all restraints so entirely removed. The result is that in Europe he is likely to fall into the excesses of student life, which are to be deplored. Whether or not this occurs, or to what extent, is, the writer believes, much dependent upon the opportunities at hand for harmless diversion. Many men, too, can do better in their studies when they can have an abundance of pleasant recreation than when confined too closely to the atmosphere of their labors. Hence with these last considerations in view it would seem wise, of the foreign schools, to prefer one in a large city, where, though there are dangerous attractions, there is ample opportunity to get the

desirable recreation in excellent music and society and in the diverting variety of a large city. The writer believes that, as a whole, those students who attend the universities and technical schools of the larger cities derive more benefit and lead better lives than those who, often with a mistaken idea of this subject, choose institutions in the smaller towns such as Heidelberg, Goettingen, etc.

There are numerous other factors bearing upon this matter, but the ones mentioned seem to the writer of the greatest importance; and no one having to decide for himself or his son between a foreign or home school should fail to weigh them most thoughtfully.

CHARLES SOOYSMITH.

DRESDEN, SAXONY, October 25, 1884.

Notes.

READERS of *Shakesperiana* have enjoyed Mr. J. Parker Norris's articles on 'Portraits of Shakespeare,' and are now to have an opportunity of possessing them in book form. Robert M. Lindsay, 823 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, proposes to issue a limited edition in small quarto form, on fine laid paper, and "illustrated by twenty of the very best obtainable phototype reproductions" from choice engravings in Mr. Norris's own collection, and by twelve engravings on wood.

James Anglim & Co., Washington, D. C., will publish in January 'The Shakesperian Referee,' a cyclopædia of four thousand two hundred words, obsolete and modern, occurring in the plays of Shakspeare, with original and other explanations, commentaries, annotations, etymologies, etc., and translations of all the Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish words occurring in the plays, by J. H. Siddons.

Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, publish directly 'The Life of Abraham Lincoln,' by the late Isaac N. Arnold; and 'The Book-Lover: a Guide to the Best Reading,' by James Baldwin.

'Fifty Years' Recollections of Authors, Books, and Publishers,' by J. C. Derby, will introduce some of the veterans of the book-trade, living and departed.

Lord Tennyson's poem, "Freedom," will be printed in *Macmillan's Magazine* for December.

The new illustrated *Magazine of Western History*, already launched, will be published by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.

The exact title of the forthcoming work on Dickens, which we recently announced, will be 'Charles Dickens: The Story of his Reading Tours in Great Britain and America (1866-1870), from personal recollections. By George Dolby, Reading Manager.' The author is said to have been associated with Dickens more closely than any one else during the last years of his life.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. have issued a third edition of Dr. E. J. Lewis's 'American Sportsman,' probably the best work of its kind ever published in this country, Doctor Lewis being not only a sportsman himself, a lover of nature and close observer of the habits of the game he describes, but able to present his experience and advice in a connected and lucid manner, which adds much to its value. The number of subjects treated prevents Doctor Lewis from giving all of them the full attention they deserve. The chapter on shooting on the wing is an exception, being ample and complete. Mr. Arnold Burges has contributed full and reliable chapters on dog-breaking and on guns; and the concluding ones on taxidermy, cooking game, the care of accidental injuries and maladies, are to be commended. The book is well illustrated, and many of the small tail-pieces are very good.

A fourth edition of Mr. Charles Loring Brace's 'Gesta Christi, or a History of Humane Progress under Christianity,' has been issued by A. C.

Armstrong & Son. The author considers in a new preface the criticism which his book has received from agnostic and "too superstitious" sources—or, to use his own words, "from those who believe little or nothing in Christianity as a supernatural power, and from those who believe too much." A chapter on the influence of Christianity upon art has been added, and perhaps will not altogether escape criticism in its turn.

It were hard to say whether Doré's illustrations or Chateaubriand's text, in the 'Atala' sumptuously issued by Cassell & Co., is the more unlike anything North American, past or present. Such a "desert," for example, as that depicted in the plate facing p. 81 the eye of man hath not yet seen in, or within a thousand miles of, Florida. The translation is not remarkable for purity of idiom or for painstaking. "The ruins of one of those monuments of which the origin is ignored," is not English; and why should the Seminoles be mentioned as "Siminoles"?

The limited edition of Gray's Poetical Works, bearing the American imprint of A. D. F. Randolph & Co. has the distinction of laid paper and broad margins, and white and gilt binding. The type is rather small, but the printing excellent. Birket Foster's eight illustrations on a tinted ground show Eton, and the Shakspeare church at Stratford-on-Avon, and for the rest are in the well-known bucolic vein of this artist. They might have been printed much more effectively.

The same publishers send us 'Ivy Leaves,' selections from the poems of Frances Ridley Havergal. The ivy-leaf border for the stanzas has a pretty effect, but if the poetry had been printed in some other ink than green, the result would have been more artistic.

The London Religious Tract Society has published the fifth little volume of its 'By-Paths of Bible Knowledge.' It treats of 'Babylonian Life and History.' The author is E. A. W. Budge, of the British Museum. It is more extensive, more learned, more profusely furnished with faithful reproductions, in the original, of cuneiform tablets, names, and sentences, than Harkness's 'Assyrian Life and History,' which forms the second number of the collection; but it is also much drier and more unpalatable for the common reader, while it cannot pretend to be a work for scholars. There is not a little in it that reads like the following: "Hamurabi reigned fifty-five years. He was followed by Samsu-iluna, his son, who reigned 35 years. Ebius was the next King, he reigned 25 years. He had a son called Ami-satana, who reigned 25 years. The next two kings were called Ami-sa-duga and Samsu-satana, who reigned 21 and 31 years respectively." Of Sapin-mat-nukurti, Muabbid-Kissati, Abil-Ea-sar-mati, Abil-Bel-usum-same, and other kings, enumerated on the same page, we are fortunately left to learn the names alone.

To those who have had the luck to visit the Lilliputian Paradise known to mortals as Bermuda, Mrs. Dorr's 'Bermuda, an Idyl of the Summer Islands' (ought it not to be Somers' Islands?) will serve to refresh many pleasant memories; and to those who have not had that good fortune the little book may perhaps be even more serviceable by inducing them to acquire a new and delightful experience. If the means of communication were better, no winter resort, so close at hand, would be more popular than this tiny archipelago, lying less than 700 miles from Sandy Hook, with a climate less enervating than that of Florida, and one in which the valetudinarian can linger until the rigors of a Northern spring are fairly over. Mrs. Dorr, though a trifle enthusiastic, does not exaggerate the beauty of the Mudian valleys and sounds, the brilliant coloring of its waters, the great india-rubber tree of Hamilton, or the "Bougainvillia" of Mount Lang-

ton. The book is published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

A brochure entitled 'Some Famous Hamlets, from Burbage to Fechter,' by Mr. Austin Brereton (London: David Bogue) gathers into a convenient form much interesting information on the history of the interpretation of the character of *Hamlet* that has hitherto been scattered through a number of old theatrical works, practically inaccessible to the general reader. It will be a valuable addition to the library of every student of the drama. Another theatrical booklet, of charming exterior, but of more interest than value within, is the lecture on the Drama recently delivered by Mrs. Kendal before the Social Science Association at Birmingham. It is exquisitely printed, and is also published by Bogue.

An interesting and valuable book on 'Money: A History of Circulating Mediums from Antiquity to the Present Time,' has just appeared at Leipzig and Prague from the pen of Dr. Max Wirth, the well-known Vienna author and political economist. The work is an octavo volume of 218 pages with fifty-two illustrations, and is an attempt to give a complete history of money in the wide sense of the term. It begins with the gradual transition from ancient barter to the origin of money and mints in Egypt and Western Asia. Then come descriptions of the complicated coinages of the Greeks and Romans, the endeavors of the Constantine and Frank rulers to establish greater unity in their coinages, and the later confusion in this respect during the Middle Ages. In modern times, the author treats of the measures taken to restore once more unity and simplicity in coinages by severe regulations regarding the right to coin, and the introduction of drafts, checks, paper money, and exchanges.

Mr. James's 'Tales of Three Cities' and Mrs. Helen Jackson's 'Ramona' are published in London by Macmillan & Co. David Douglas, of Edinburgh, has added Mr. Lathrop's 'Echo of Passion' to his series of American fiction.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne's short novel, 'Noble Blood,' recently published here by D. Appleton & Co., is now appearing as a serial, under the name of 'Miss Cadogna,' in the English monthly *Belgravia*, published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, who are the English publishers of most of Mr. Hawthorne's books.

Alphonse Daudet's works, as they masquerade in English titles, are enumerated in the *Library Journal* for November by Mr. David Hutcheson. In each of the twelve instances one translation, at least, follows the original title.

An amusing perversion of a title is met with in a biographical sketch of Henry M. Stanley, given in the October *Bollettino* of the African Society of Italy: "Egli stesso la racconta nel suo libro: *As I have found Livingstone*."

With Buchanan's Administration Mr. W. E. Foster closes, in his *Monthly Reference Lists*, the elaborate bibliographical series on United States history begun in April, 1883. The thirteen numbers deserve to be issued as a whole for the convenience of students.

The *Columbia Spectator* of November 26 gives a list of the portraits now hung in the magnificent hall of the new library of Columbia College. Among them are Copley's portrait of President Cooper, and Stuart's of President Johnson.

The *Princeton Review*, after many years of useful service to the cause of theology first and more recently to general literature, has ceased publication. Its disappearance is much to be regretted, as it was one of the few periodicals which could give space to the serious treatment of serious questions. The transformation of the *North American Review*, and the demise of the *Princeton and International*, leave us badly off for a

form of periodical publication which abounds in England, and is there abundantly successful.

With the October number the *Scottish Review* completes the second year of its existence. Though not equal in value to the old *North British Review*, it has gained a good position as an exponent of Scottish views on Scottish and general subjects. The present number has only one article on a Scottish topic, and that is a readable account of the Battle of Otterburn, the famous border fight of 1388. Among the other articles there is one dealing with the question of the authorship of the 'De Imitatione Christi.' According to the writer, the secret has not yet been found. Following the practice of the *Westminster*, and some other English quarterlies, the *Scottish Review* gives, under the heading of 'Contemporary Literature,' short notices of new books, and these appear to be carefully written. One excellent feature which distinguishes it from the other English quarterlies is a summary of the contents of some of the leading foreign magazines, such as the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Deutsche Rundschau*, and the *Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse*.

We have already spoken of the folio monthly serial work called *Descriptive America* (New York: George H. Adams & Son). The October issue has the usual double-page map, this time of Wisconsin, to which State—in its geological, geographical, educational, and industrial aspects—the letter-press is entirely devoted.

The *Magazine of American History* for December concludes the paper on "Unsuccessful Presidential Candidates," but does not verify our prediction that Clay's effigy would be succeeded by Blaine's, with economy of legend. Webster's is given instead. It seems the magazine went to press while Cleveland's election was undecided. As Blaine was already a twice unsuccessful candidate in the sense that Webster was, the editor might have chanced it and put him in also. But—

"Ceux qui servaient ce dieu fragile
Ont déjà caché son portrait."

Mr. Charles Ledyard Norton begins a glossary of "Political Americanisms" that already leaves something to be desired. *Abolitionist*, it should have been indicated, was a term taken over from England; and why omit *Bobolitionist*, the derisive nickname in use as early as 1838? *Annexation* and *Annexionist* are omitted. Under *Anti-Masonry*, a greater name than Seward's, Weed's, or Fillmore's, is overlooked: namely, J. Q. Adams's. *Black Republicans* is another singular omission. In general there are too few dates in this vocabulary, of which the present instalment ends with *Bourbon*.

The beautiful little *Gazette Anecdotique*, which M. Georges d'Heylli edits, and which is published fortnightly by the Librairie des Bibliophiles (New York: F. W. Christern), has now nearly completed its ninth year. In the number of October 15 is reproduced the brutal sonnet of M. Jean Richepin against Father Hyacinthe, and also a monologue on the "Deadhead" by the younger Coquelin. The next number gives up much of its space to the fugitive poems called forth by the bi-centenary of the death of Corneille.

The latest of the many series of fine-art publications sent forth by the Librairie des Bibliophiles is the 'Bibliothèque Artistique Moderne,' which is to contain the pick of contemporary French fiction, presented with all the typographic beauty to which M. Jouaust has accustomed us, and adorned with etchings by the best French artists. The series opens with two volumes containing 'Une Page d'Amour,' the most tender and pathetic of M. Zola's novels, and also the most nearly free from the taint that clings to his

work. Then will come, in three volumes, the 'Capitaine Fracasse' of Gautier. Zola's book has illustrations drawn by E. Dantan and etched by M. Duvivier, and Gautier's, by Ch. Delort, etched by M. Mongin. They will be followed in time by Stendhal's 'Rouge et Noir' and 'Chartreuse de Parme,' Droz's 'M. Mue, et Bébé,' Lamartine's 'Graziella' and 'Jocelyn,' and M. Ohnet's 'Maître de Forges.'

Are collectors of posters to be found in this country also? In France "mural literature" has its devotees. One named in *Le Livre* for November has ten thousand pieces, illustrated, which do not antedate 1830. Mounted like maps, he keeps them in great portfolios. A vignette for the 'Diable à Paris,' designed by Meissonier and enlarged by Gavarni, makes a poster two metres long. Another collection, of fifteen thousand, embraces also political and non-illustrated placards. Facsimiles of the pictorial kind (on which the first artists have been employed) give a curious adornment to this number of *Le Livre*. A paper on "French Influences in Russia," beginning with Molière, and an editorial tribute to the late Paul Lacroix, are further attractions. M. Uzanne states that the veteran "Bibliophile Jacob" was preparing for publication through Messrs. Didot a huge volume on the Restoration, and left besides a considerable work on the history of ancient and modern cookery, and twelve volumes of his *Memoirs*, coming down to 1830.

Frederick Keppel & Co. send us a selection of three of the etchings of Joseph Pennell. We cannot, even in justice to the artist, recognize those sent us, viz.: the "Piazza, Pistoia," "Callowhill Bridge, Phila.," and the "Porta Romana, Florence," as favorable examples of his work; the large one of the "Porta Romana" being in our judgment one of the worst managed and least artistic of his works. We have often had occasion to express our opinion of this artist's etching, but this selection does not strengthen it.

Messrs. Scribner's Sons send "The Common Sense Household Calendar" by Marion Harland, illuminated by her portrait, and very well executed in chromolithography. From Brentano Brothers comes "The Chimes," a calendar of verses arranged so that for three days in the month there are receipts, two days riddles, etc., etc., ranging through all kinds of domestic interests.

Cassell & Co. publish a catalogue of their illustrated books with admirable examples drawn from all their publications—some of them very noteworthy, and all in the most careful style of printing.

The sixth annual report of the Geographical Society of Berne (1883-84) is a full and very interesting document of 272 pages, 8vo. Apart from the official documents relating to the year's work and acquisitions, it consists of papers read at the monthly meetings, with a range indicated by the first five; on the Teotihuacan cross, the Dutch East Indies, Pastum, the unfortunate attempts at Brazilian colonization, Senegal. The matter is in either French or German, the latter language predominating.

The German society for simplifying German orthography, of whose periodical organ *Reform*, published at Norden, we have heretofore made mention, has just published, through its Bremen branch, a neat little *Kalender* for 1885, with the motto, "No more superfluous letters." The special type adopted by the Association (a mixture of Roman and Italic letters, with some diacritic marks) is employed in this almanac. But the disguise of the so-called specimens of American "humor" would be complete in any type.

Dr. Daniel Sanders has added another to his excellent series of German lexicons, a *tertium quid* between his 'Fremdwörterbuch' and his 'Deutscher Sprachschatz.' The 'Verdeutsch-

ungawörterbuch' (Leipzig: Otto Wigand) is intended primarily for the use of Germans who sympathize with the movement to purify their tongue, and who, when a foreign term answers their thought or leaps to their pen's point, would be glad to have a ready reference to unobjectionable German equivalents. As a consequence, in this dictionary only such foreign words appear as are in common use and are at the same time really superfluous—from the reformer's point of view, at least. Dr. Sanders is a very rational purger, and his introduction to the present work is marked by his customary good sense. Thanks to the principle of selection and to typographical condensation, the volume does not much exceed 250 pages. It will be welcomed by foreigners, however indifferent to the motive which led to its compilation.

—A correspondent writes us:

"I was much interested in your article on copper smelting. One point you overlooked, and that is the exorbitant charges of the few refiners. Their rates are so high that mattes—especially those rich in gold and silver—must go to England for a market. I have tried both, and though the Englishman skins you alive, he lets you live; but the American kills every time. I hope the duty may be taken off, mainly in the hope of seeing Englishmen come here to settle and to avail of our markets. We do not need any foreign ores for mixing (as the wool men do), but we want skilled refiners to utilize our own products. I could give you much information on this point. However, the refiners are not so much to blame, as they have a monopoly. They get so many bargains that they do not have to encourage trade. For example, I think there are but two refineries on our seaboard, one at Baltimore and one in New York. They fix their own prices, do their own assaying, and, without increasing their works, they have had a constant succession of new victims to shear. I predict that, with the tariff taken off copper, you will see no imports of ingot and no diminution of exports of matte."

—From a literary point of view the publication of the Christmas *Harper's* is really a notable event; for when a magazine of unlimited resources and large experience, addressing the whole English-speaking world, does its best to provide entertainment for the holidays, the indications it affords of the literary capacity of the people, in a broad sense, both as readers and producers, must be worth observing. On opening and turning over the leaves, one perceives, almost without examination, that in the mechanical execution, the tasteful arrangement and variety of the page, and the finished beauty of the woodcutting in general, there is no room for criticism; in all these points excellence is as near the best possible as one can hope for. In the text, the poetry naturally catches the eye, and here the first and only suggestion of a Christmas ghost arises in the emergence of Thomas Dunn English from his literary grave; Stedman and Stoddard—so unjustly associated as the Castor and Pollux of our metropolitan heavens—blaze with their respective magnitudes, to which the eyes of poetic observers are now well-accustomed; and their verses, together with some stanzas in the style of "The Old Oaken Bucket," mark the height (and English the depth) to which the native Muse could rise on this occasion. In the admirably executed poems by Miss Cone and Mr. Lang there is an exotic element, which one must be a chauvinist to quarrel with, since it has added grace, though of a parasitic kind, to the civilization of every high-bred race. The prose of the number is mainly fiction, as Christmas Eve is immemorably the time for telling tales. There is a pleasure in finding all of it short stories—all except the blessed instalment with which "Nature's Serial" slips out of sight.

—To begin with, there is the "ingenious" story, of the sort that Frank Stockton has made desirable by the cleverness of his successes and

the audacity of his failures. This month Mr. Millet writes it—a story without plot, movement, color, situation, character, humor, or any touch of imagination (save that red flash of the artist's windows in the darkness), without anything, in fact, except the information that if a manikin holds a cocked pistol in his wooden hand, and if a leak in the roof lets water drip upon that hand, the expansion of the wood might force the trigger, and so a sleeping man be shot. Then there is the popular-writer story, by Hugh Conway: a narrative of mere horror, coarse, incredible (except, perhaps, to the Society for Psychical Research), violating nature throughout—a New York *Ledger* story. The established-reputation article is not to be confounded with the above; that would be, in this case, to confuse Conway with William Black, who, one readily perceives, could have bowled through all England and a three-volume novel as entertainingly and as emptily as he drives through Surrey and fifteen pages. The established-reputation article is not expected to contain anything but style. Another variety is the domestic-pathetic story (this time by Saxe-Holm), which belongs to the same category as the Old-Oaken-Bucket poetry: this example is unusually successful. Not to continue the catalogue of the species that make up the comprehensive genus of available magazine articles, unreserved praise is to be given to John Esten Cooke's story, which is just the picturesque and winning sketch that a child's tale should be; and also to George Boughton's character-piece, in which the humor is all the finer because it is not insisted on. We must, nevertheless, resort to Mr. Warner's "Christmas Past" and to Mr. Howells's farce, for any literature of the cultivated eye and hand, any touch that belongs to the master of the craft, or that suggests that we have among us any tradition of the art of which the scenes from Goldsmith's comedy, here printed, are so good an example; and Mr. Warner and Mr. Howells, let us hope, will continue to be as available as they are excellent.

—Prof. Henry E. Shepherd, in a second letter to the Raleigh (N. C.) *Chronicle*, urges the necessity of a distinctly organized department of English in the colleges of North Carolina. There is not a college in the State in which the study of English is not subservient to the wishes or the convenience of every other department, living by mere sufferance. The result is, as this writer points out, that students feel a sort of contempt for the study of English. This condition of affairs is not confined to North Carolina. In nearly all Southern colleges teachers who, like Professor Shepherd himself, are earnestly engaged in the attempt to inspire students with a proper appreciation of their own speech, and to present to them the results of English philology, have to encounter the apathy of Regents and Trustees, and to overcome the distrust of pupils, who have been taught to regard purity of idiom as coming "by nature." From this letter we learn that the students at the University of North Carolina are endeavoring to organize an Historical Seminary, the purpose of which will be the study of the history, the legal and political development of the State. In its organization the students are to have the coöperation and experience of Dr. Herbert Adams, of Johns Hopkins University. Professor Shepherd asks for this enterprise the intelligent support of the press and people of North Carolina.

—A correspondent calls our attention to the hanging and general arrangement of the Watts exhibition. We had intended to notice it in the course of the criticisms we should give of the collection; but as the correspondent suggests, what is possibly true, that calling the attention of the Directors to it may help the matter, we say, none

pro tunc, that nothing more shabby was ever seen here than the treatment of this collection, sent at the urgent request of art-lovers in this country, at the risk of loss or damage which might be irreparable, and without any possible advantage either to the painter or to the owners of the pictures. They have shown their interest in American art culture by lending us works which are to many of us here, as well as to the general English public, of an inestimable value, and which we believe will be of the greatest utility in our art education, and the least we or the direction of the Metropolitan Museum on behalf of the public could do, would be to give Mr. Watts's pictures every advantage which the Museum offered. Instead of this they are badly hung, as if the hangers had tried to kill the pictures by hanging them so as to develop the most unfavorable contrasts. Several are placed where the light does not serve to see them, especially the heads of Lord Shrewsbury, Leslie Stephen, and Motley. The large horse picture has not space enough. Worst of all, the space which they need, and which they might have, is divided off and given to some of the most commonplace and frivolous works which the museum shows. It is absurd, in bad taste, and extremely inhospitable. If the museum accepted the collection, it was bound to give it such a reception as befits the occasion and honors the lenders. The least that could be done in propriety was to give the Watts pictures the room to themselves, not only because they need it all, but because the pictures that occupied the railed-off remainder of the gallery present an offensive and inartistic transition from the large, grave, and ideal work of Watts to the extreme trivialities of the realistic work which is placed beside it. The extemporized screen makes it impossible to see properly the greater part of the work hung on and near it, and if it were removed, and the pictures properly hung, they would fairly occupy the whole wall space.

—In the general interest excited by Vedder's illustrations to the 'Rubáiyát' of Omar Khayyám, our readers may like to be reminded that Friedrich Bodenstedt published, some five years ago, a German translation of the entire work under the title 'Lieder und Sprüche' (Songs and Sayings). Bodenstedt has long been known as a felicitous gleaner in Eastern fields, and this translation, of which a copy of the second edition (Breslau, 1881) lies before us, was the work of many years. Taking only the quatrains accepted as genuine by the most competent Persian scholars, he makes about four hundred and forty. He has adopted for the quatrain a pair of couplets of twelve or fourteen syllables, varying the stanzas occasionally with one of eight short lines, using always the feminine rhyme, to which the short syllables of the German adapt themselves so readily. There are ten books: "The Divinity of the Poet"; "The Poet of the Koran and his Prophet"; "Seeming and Being"; "The Limits of Knowledge"; "Fate and Freedom"; "Spring and Love"; "The Poet and his Opponent"; "World and Life"; "The Poet with the Cup"; "Miscellany." The ninth contains one hundred and seven quatrains, making in itself a poem as long as Fitzgerald's, and from it comes a large part of his work, with here and there a quatrain substituted in which Omar had expressed the same idea more happily or more vividly. The reader of Bodenstedt will not find much that is greatly different from the thought in the English, but it may free him from a half-annoying sense that the wonderful pictures were almost too much for the single poem as it appears in the Fitzgerald arrangement. Distributed in a larger space they lose nothing of their fidelity to the spirit of the poetry, which in its turn seems to regain its balance.

— Comparison of translations is impossible but Bodenstedt has appended a number of *Urtexte* as proofs of his faithfulness. He has studied the poet with a poet's soul, yet, after all subtraction for the difficulty of appreciating poetic expression in anything but one's mother tongue, there is greater fire and *verve* in Fitzgerald's work. It has always been said that he colored the original. It is not color, but the illumination given by genius to all that it touches, like a gleam of sudden sunshine across a landscape. Witness the often quoted lines:

"I wonder what the Vintners buy
That's half so precious as the stuff they sell";

the sense of which is found in Bodenstedt in two widely separated couplets:

"Der Weinhändler ist ein erstaunlicher Mann,
Da er Besseres verkauft als er kaufen kann."

"Wir kaufen alten und neuen Wein,
Und geben die Welt in den Kauf daren."

— Mr. J. C. Rodrigues, formerly of New York and editor of the *Musical Review*, has written a letter to the *London Times* in which he points out some of the advantages which New York and Brooklyn enjoy over London in the matter of orchestral concerts. "A foreigner," says Mr. Rodrigues, "may well doubt the English love of music when he hears that in London there are no great symphony concerts during the next three months, except those at the Crystal Palace with its very tedious access. The first Philharmonic concert will be on February 26, and the first Richter concert will take place on April 20. This is certainly too long to wait." He also complains of the expensiveness of concert-going. A ticket for a stall costs 15 shillings, while "in New York, whose Philharmonic Society's orchestra of 120 performers, under Mr. Theodore Thomas, is as good as any in Europe, they ask no more than \$1 50, or 6 shillings, for a stall," and the Brooklyn Philharmonic even offers twenty-two first-class concerts for \$10 (which is considerably below the prices that prevail in German cities). Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, in a reply to Mr. Rodrigues's letter, explains to some extent the absence of winter concerts. The Richter and Philharmonic concerts succeed because their fame is well established; but "the London musical public is slow to believe in the merit of any new musical enterprise," and Mr. Ganz's own experiences were not encouraging: "My annual series of five Saturday afternoon orchestral concerts in St. James's Hall," he says, "involved an outlay in 1881 of £1,250, or an average of £250 per concert, and in the following year the average was nearly £300. It is obvious from these figures that the prices quoted for admission by your correspondent as usual in America would be impracticable here." Mr. Ganz is mistaken if he imagines that concert-giving is cheaper in New York than in London. The New York Chorus Society, *e. g.*, spends \$2,000 on every concert, and sometimes \$3,000, the principal expenses being the full orchestral rehearsals. The secret of the success of New York concerts lies to a large extent in this, that our halls are larger and that most of the auditors are regular subscribers, so that the success of the series is not endangered by the varying attractiveness of particular programmes. It is generally easier to obtain small sums than large sums of money; but in the case of concerts it seems to be easier to get \$10 in one sum than five times \$2 through the season.

— Professor John K. Paine's symphonic poem on Shakspeare's "Tempest" was the opening piece at the second Brooklyn Philharmonic concert on Saturday evening. It is one of his best works, and Mr. Thomas and his orchestra gave it an interpretation which insured it a warm reception by the large audience. The composition is not new, having been written about eight or nine years ago

and produced heretofore in Cambridge, Boston, New York, and elsewhere. Some improvements, however, have been recently made in the instrumentation; the second movement has been enlarged, and the coda rewritten. As it now stands it not only gives evidence of the scholarship to be expected of a Harvard professor, but of originality of invention and rare felicity in modulation and instrumentation, especially in the second movement, which, with its broad, flowing melody and really exquisite orchestral coloring, is a thing that any contemporary European composer might be proud of, and which proves peculiarly effective after the stormy *Allegro con fuoco*. The last movement approaches the sonata form, and in its general structure the composition differs from the symphonic poems of Liszt, in which one predominant theme is elaborated after a poetic principle of development, whereas in the "Tempest" the four movements, although united without a break, have their separate themes, and are connected and correlated on the aesthetic principle of contrast. The orchestra also played the overture to the "Flying Dutchman" and Beethoven's Eighth Symphony. The remaining items of the programme were the spinning chorus and ballad from the "Flying Dutchman," in which Miss Emma Juch and Miss Kate Nuffer took the solo parts, and some part songs for women's voices with harp and horn accompaniment (op. 17) by Brahms. These were sung with pure intonation, remarkable precision, and charming expression by the ladies of the Philharmonic chorus. As compositions they are not remarkable, although the third, which is called "Greetings," has a pleasing theme and a quaint accompaniment which haunts the memory. In the other three the most noticeable thing is the want of harmony between the poems and the spirit of the music. Brahms has no dramatic sense, or he would never have written such animated and cheerful strains for Ossian's poem about a fallen hero, his howling hounds and his ghost, and a weeping maiden. Every song of this kind appearing since Schubert's epoch-making "Erlking" must be regarded as an anachronism. The method of writing music regardless of the meaning of the words (which culminates in Italian opera) is sometimes called the "absolute" method—perhaps because modern works written in accordance with it are doomed to absolute oblivion.

— G. Valbert (Victor Cherbuliez) has a very bright and somewhat caustic article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for November 1, on the "Colonial Policy of Germany." He begins by reminding his readers that Bismarck in 1871 said: "I do not want colonies; indeed, for us Germans possessions at a distance would be precisely like the fur cloaks of those Polish noblemen who have no shirts." With this view Prince Bismarck's countrymen seemed for some years to agree. But of late the condition of the "underwear" having improved, the Chancellor appears to think that a fur cloak is no longer inappropriate. So he is reaching out for colonies in all directions. If the Reichstag refuses to sanction his measures, he never says to them *adieu*, he only says *au revoir*. In the end they come about. A society at Hamburg bought certain lands and commenced plantations on the islands of Samoa. A second company was formed to protect the first. This protecting company had a capital of 10,000,000 francs, the interest on which at 3 per cent. was guaranteed by the Imperial Government. To protect the Imperial interests thus created in Polynesia a fleet had to be sent to the Samoan Islands and a coaling station had to be acquired. In a similar spirit a footing has been secured in western Africa. A Bremen house, represented by Herr Lüderitz, acquired a certain extensive re-

gion in that part of the aboriginal territory where "a kingdom could be bought at the price of a few bottles of brandy." The region thus acquired bordered upon the English possessions of Cape Colony, and was separated from them by the Orange River. Lüderitz sought the protection of the German Government, and the Chancellor sent a steamer to guard the novel establishment from attack and insult. This constitutes the title of the German Government to the territory extending some twelve degrees from the Orange River to Cape Frio. Friction with the English colonists south of the Orange ensued. In December, 1883, Bismarck addressed a note to the English Government, asking if Great Britain had any right to a control of the territory of Namaqua, and, if such right was claimed, to be so good as to explain the title. No answer came at once, and Bismarck on the 24th of April last, apparently losing his patience, sent a telegraphic despatch informing the English Government that Herr Lüderitz and his possessions were on that day placed under the protection of the German empire. On the 23d of June the English Government honestly answered that it did not think it possessed any right to the territory, and consequently would respect the German acquisition. But this is not the only place in Africa where the German flag has been planted. It has taken possession of the important Bay of Biafra, and thus has installed itself just east of the delta of the Niger and opposite that coast of Guinea which is at once the Brazil and the Guinea of Africa.

— In the opinion of M. Valbert the object of these colonial enterprises is purely commercial. He discusses the probability of a motive to furnish an outlet for the surplus population now flowing to the United States, but finally rejects it, and expresses the belief that Bismarck simply wishes to secure the best of trading facilities for the German people without the expense of establishing and carrying on a colonial government. This appears to M. Valbert a kind of sly way the Chancellor has of securing every possible advantage, and making other people pay the bills. Just how this is to be done is not made very apparent; but the author appears to be haunted with an unpatriotic suspicion that the astute Chancellor is to outwit everybody at the Berlin Conference, and that France in particular is to have her African possessions and interests put in jeopardy. Bismarck has already shown a disposition to profit by French enterprise in that he has just persuaded the French Government to open their ports in Africa to German commerce. He is now disposed to carry this selfish principle still further, by urging that the same rules of international freedom and protection shall be extended to the Niger and Congo that were given to the Danube by the Congress of Vienna. What ever happens, it is perfectly certain that Germany has added greatly to her strength by her African possessions. The enterprise of France in Africa seems, after all, to have been simply carrying grist to Bismarck's mill; and "everything leads to the belief that we [France] shall give much more than we shall receive."

— We learn from the *Athena* of September 29 that a shepherd has lately made some discoveries that go far to prove that the cave on the plateau of Nidha, just under the highest summits of Mt. Ida, and not any other of the numerous caves scattered over Ida, is really the cave in which the ancients believed Zeus to have been concealed and reared, thus supporting the common opinion. This shepherd, having observed not only the altar cut in the solid rock just outside of the cave, which had been observed by all before him, but also some large stones near by evidently cut by the hand of man, happened to come into possession of a Cretan almanac for

1883. In that he read that the first inhabitants of Crete were the Daktyloi, who dwelt on Mt. Ida. From this he conceived the idea that that cave was probably one of their dwellings, and that any one who should make excavations in it would unearth their treasures. Proceeding to excavate, he very soon found a number of ancient lamps; fragments of pottery, one of which, ten centimetres in length and six to seven in width, had incompletely stamped on it the form of Plouton; pieces of very thin leaves of gold; and skulls of cattle and rams with the crescent-shaped horns of the ancient sacrificial animals. A little distance from the cave were found twenty-four poor tombs of the Roman epoch, and in and outside of them many fragments of pottery and bronze, bronze handles of kraters, and fragments of tripods. Besides these, the following whole objects were found in and outside of the cave together, viz.: a little bronze cow of bad workmanship, six centimetres long; a bronze goat, the same size as the cow, but of better workmanship; a silver needle or nail, two centimetres long and about as thick as a lead-pencil, ending on one end in a blunt point, and on the other in a round gilded head like the ordinary button of a man's overcoat; a number of round leaves of gold, the majority with four, but some with only two holes. By a fortunate coincidence, Dr. Fabricius, of the German school at Athens, some days afterward came into the neighborhood, and as soon as he learned of the discoveries he went and made accurate observations of the finds, the cave, and the neighborhood. The large stones found near the cave Dr. Fabricius pronounced bases of statues, two of bronze, the other of marble; and two of the bronze fragments he says belonged to a crest of a helmet of a statue. Dr. Fabricius also expressed the opinion that this cave was the Idaean Cave of antiquity.

—Every reader of history remembers that stirring event in the early life of the great Athenian lawgiver, when he rushed into the market-place in a pretended frenzy, and recited a poem in which he called upon his countrymen to wipe out the disgrace of being stigmatized as Salamis-lovers, though Athenians, and so incited them by his words and his own enthusiasm that they joined him in an attack upon the island, and wrested it from the hands of the Megarians. Plutarch tells us that 500 volunteers engaged in this expedition under the stipulation that, if they were victorious, they should hold the island in property and citizenship. Upon this expression of Plutarch's, Grote remarks: "The strict meaning of these words refers only to the government of the island; but it seems almost certainly implied that they would be established in it as *kleruchs* or proprietors of land, not meaning necessarily that all the preëxisting proprietors would be expelled." This supposition of our historian has received a remarkable confirmation from an inscription published, with a keen-sighted commentary, by Ulrich Koehler, in the *Mittheilungen des Deutschen Archæologischen Institutes of Athens* (1884, p. 117). The inscription was found in recent excavations on the Acropolis, and is made up of four fragments which fit nearly together, filling up probably about one-half of the original, on the left hand. It is complete at the top and bottom and on the left, and was composed of twelve lines, the first six of which were written *stoichedon*—i.e., with the letters in perpendicular as well as horizontal lines; in the remainder, this arrangement was not observed. The letters are archaic, and show at once that they belong to the sixth century B. C. The contents of the first half are fairly made out, and consist of a decree of the people in relation to the occupation of Salamis by the *kleruchs*, and their rights and

duties towards Athens. They shall pay taxes and serve in the army, but if any choose not to take up residence on the island, they are to lease their allotment of land, doubtless to the old inhabitants, as Grote supposed, the lessees to pay a sum to the public treasury.

—In point of epigraphy, the inscription stands between the famous Sigeon inscription, which is earlier, and a dedication on an altar from the time of the rule of Hippias, 527-510 B. C. The former has usually been placed about 535, but Sigeum had been in the possession of the Athenians from a considerably earlier period—since 610, according to Duncker. The capture of Salamis falls between 575 and 559, according to the same authority. Hence, one important conclusion from the present inscription is, that the Sigeon inscription must be set back nearly to the beginning of the sixth century, and Athenian epigraphy gains a foothold almost as early as the Ionian in the inscription of the mercenaries of Psammetichus carved upon the legs of the colossal rock-hewn statues of Ramses II. at Abu Sambul in Nubia. Nor does the important bearing of the inscription end here. It presents an example of an Athenian decree of the people earlier by nearly a century than any hitherto known, and for this reason its formulas are exceedingly interesting to the student of language and valuable to the historian. The earliest known example of the Athenian *kleruch* system was that of the 4,000 settlers sent out to occupy the land of the Eubœans, after the defeat of the latter not long subsequent to the expulsion of the Pisistratids. This inscription proves its existence upon the subjugation of Salamis, and apparently in a form very similar to the later usages. The opening formula is striking for its simplicity, and (if Koehler is right in his conception of the missing portion) for the statement that, "it is resolved by the people (*demos*)," without mentioning the Senate. Koehler concludes that the Senate had not yet assumed the leading position which it attained after the reforms of Clisthenes.

—A case of "trial by newspaper," with a curious sequel, is attracting attention in Germany. In February last, the people of Stuttgart, whose nerves had not yet recovered from the scare caused by the Heilbronner case, and the complete failure of the police to detect the criminal, were again startled by the robbery and murder of a pawnbroker in his shop. Strong circumstantial evidence pointed to a cab-driver named Döttling as the guilty person, and he was accordingly brought to trial in October. The case was of extraordinary interest, and opinions as to the result were, so to say, even, till the verdict was announced. The natural interest felt in the trial was, moreover, greatly increased by the fact that the populace took sides, as in a political question, as to the guilt of the accused. Needless to say, that the situation was made the most of by the newspapers, especially by the one having the largest circulation, which devoted to it an extraordinary amount of space. Imagine, then, the sensation when, on the morning in which the final arguments were to be made, the presiding judge ordered the reporter of this newspaper to give up his seat in the space reserved for journalists, on the ground that he had taken sides for the prisoner, in so doing had misrepresented facts, and had accused the Court of cross-examining his witnesses in the interest of the prosecution. In short, the reporter was charged with what we should term contempt of court.

—That the incident should be made much of by the journal implicated was natural, but its importance lies in the general feeling of professional injury exhibited by the press throughout Germany, though the occasion of this exasperation

would seem, in this country, a very mild exercise of judicial prerogative. Some of the opinions expressed are original enough to deserve mention. First, it is charged that the act was a violation of the law which declares that trials shall be public. It is admitted that a court can lawfully expel a person, but it is claimed that this punishment can be administered only for an offence committed in the Court's presence. But the main point of the defence is that the press may not only lawfully take sides during a trial, but that it is its duty to defend the accused whenever there is doubt as to his guilt—a new application of the principle that a person is to be deemed innocent till proved guilty. In other words, trials are no longer to be settled by judge and jury, but by a triple body, of which the public, as represented by the press, is not the least important. In opposition to this view, it is gently remarked, by adherents of the old order of things, that the carrying out of this theory would impose burdens which the press has hitherto shown no desire to assume. For if it is a constituent part of a tribunal, it cannot avoid doing its share in judging all cases, not being at liberty, as now, to choose only such as are sensational or scandalous. Whether or not the exercise of prerogative was wise in this instance may be an open question; but it is forcibly urged that some measures are necessary to compel newspapers, in reporting legal proceedings, not to pander to the prejudices of the supporters of either side.

MARYLAND.

Maryland: The History of a Palatinate. [American Commonwealths.] By William Hand Browne. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1884. 12mo, pp. 292.

Sir George Calvert, Baron of Baltimore. A Paper read before the Maryland Historical Society, April 14, 1884, by Lewis W. Wilhelm, A.B., Fellow in History, Johns Hopkins University. Baltimore. 1884. 8vo, pp. 172.

THE second title of Mr. Browne's history of Maryland expresses the characteristic feature of this colony. It was a *palatinate*, that is, a feudal jurisdiction, and its proprietor was a feudal prince. It is true it was not held by strictly feudal tenure, but by socage; nevertheless, the powers of the lord palatinate were of that sovereign character which we associate with feudalism. Other colonies had features of this system, but only one other—Pennsylvania—was the possession of a single proprietor; and the grant to William Penn was made at so late a date that it affords far less interest as an example of this institution. The stirring period of colonization was already past (Maryland had been in existence fifty years before Pennsylvania was founded), and less than a century of proprietary government remained—a period during which the large concerns of the European nations wholly overshadowed the petty colonial life. Moreover, when Maryland was founded, feudalism still possessed a certain degree of vitality; but the storms of the Civil War left it much weakened, and the abolition of feudal tenures, twenty years before Penn's grant, gave it its death-blow. Maryland, in the seventeenth century, presents the best example of a genuine feudal jurisdiction; and in the eighteenth century, it is an instructive example of the gradual encroachment of popular self-government upon feudal jurisdiction. The interesting instances that have recently been discovered, of actual manorial jurisdiction, with its Court Baron, make this feature of Maryland history all the more striking.

The principal interest of Mr. Browne's work is found, as is natural, in the early portion. The period which followed the restoration of the Charter in 1715 is treated with sufficient fulness, and presents a good view of the decaying palatinate: the Revolutionary period is rather cursorily handled; and the volume ends with the attainment of independence. The reasons given in the preface for thus limiting the scope of the work are no doubt sufficient. We should have been glad, however, to have a fuller account of the civil history of the State during the Revolutionary War. Some very interesting questions present themselves in regard to this: the formation and characteristics of the new Constitution; the attitude of the State in relation to the public lands: the public opinion out of which so positive a political thinker as Luther Martin sprang. Certainly, Maryland appears, in the Revolutionary period, with a very distinct individuality, and with a notable degree of statesmanship in its public men, as well as of military ability in its soldiers.

The early history of our colonies—public as their settlement was, and copiously illustrated by contemporary literature—abounds nevertheless in legendary features, and in problems which require careful study. Maryland presents her full share of these problems, and the traditional accounts of her early history have been subjected to severe scrutiny and criticism, with the result of weakening at least their claim to acceptance. It is, for example, a tradition, preserved by most of our school histories, that Lord Baltimore's object in founding a colony was to establish religious toleration, or at least to afford an asylum for persecuted Catholics. Maryland is frequently called a Roman Catholic colony. Recent writers, however—among them Mr. Wilhelm (p. 165)—have called attention to the fact that at this period, under the personal government of Charles I., there was really no persecution of Catholics in England. Mr. Neill, moreover, has shown, by the testimony of the Jesuits, that Maryland was not a Catholic colony, even in the qualified degree assumed by Mr. Browne (p. 22), "that most of the 'gentlemen adventurers,' as they were called, were Catholics, and most of the laborers and servants Protestants." For the matter of that, Lord Baltimore's charter, while licensing him to found churches, etc., explicitly requires that these shall be according to the ecclesiastical laws of England—a condition, it is stated, not found in any other of the proprietary grants of this period.

Again, as to toleration. Toleration in Maryland is rather a matter of administration than of formal establishment. There is not a word of it in either the charter or, we believe, the early laws. The famous act of toleration (not very complete or hearty toleration at that) was not passed until 1649, after the execution of Charles I., and was the work of a Protestant Governor and an Assembly in which a majority appear to have been Protestants. Nevertheless, when compared with the act of intolerance, as it may be called, of the triumphant Puritans in 1654, we may pronounce it, in Mr. Browne's words (p. 68), "a compromise between the differing sentiments in the Assembly"—neither the work "of zealous Catholics nor of zealous Protestants." Whether it may have "come up to Baltimore's idea of toleration" is a question upon which we really lack the data to form a conclusion. If toleration, in Mr. Bancroft's language, "grew up silently, as a custom of the land," and was only "formulated" by the statute of 1649, it is nevertheless true that it was the only policy possible for the proprietor.

We do not say this by way of calling in question his tolerant and humane spirit. He seems to have been an honest and fair-minded English gentleman, and his struggle with the Jesuits is

an indication that he was not disposed to be domineered over by the authorities of his Church. But, apart from this, any other course than toleration would have been wholly out of the question. He could not, under the authority of Protestant England, follow the example of the Massachusetts Company and found a colony of which his religion should be the corner-stone. On the other hand, as a Catholic, he could not exclude his co-religionists, as the other colonies did. In this sense, that Catholics were not excluded, were even invited, he may be said to have offered them an asylum. But, so far as it is possible to trace motives, we must agree with Mr. Wilhelm (p. 165)—speaking of the first Lord Baltimore, whose plans, we may suppose, were carried out by his son—that "it is not improbable that religion formed one element in his motives, but quite a secondary one," and "that, notwithstanding his virtues, his piety, his papal adherence, he sought the grant of Maryland more for an economic than for a religious object."

In the controversies with Claiborne as to jurisdiction, and with Penn as to boundaries, the Maryland proprietors seem to have had right and justice on their side, and we find the treatment of these subjects, on the whole, satisfactory. Only, with regard to the settlements on Delaware Bay, the case is not so clear. We cannot, with Mr. Browne, consider the phrase *hactenus inculta* to be a mere term of description, not of condition. In all the territorial claims of our colonial period, *occupancy* is essential to give validity to a title by grant or discovery; and it is a fair question whether the previous occupation of the territory in question by the Dutch did not completely vitiate the Maryland title. It was certainly so decided.

In relation to the oath offered to the first Lord Baltimore by the Virginia authorities, Mr. Browne seems to us to do injustice to these authorities. As a sincere Catholic, Lord Baltimore could not take the oath of supremacy—the oath of allegiance he was willing to take; and when he found himself unable to comply with the requirements, he gave up his intention of residing in Virginia, and petitioned the King for a new grant for himself. Of the act of Governor Potts, in tendering the oath, Mr. Browne says (p. 15):

"This was rather a cool proposition to one who had so recently held high office under the King. . . . He might very well have challenged their right to offer it, since, while it is true that the President of the Council of the Virginia Company had been empowered to administer this oath, no such power was given to Potts or any authority in the province after the company's dissolution, and in offering it they incurred the penalties of a high contempt."

Mr. Wilhelm's view of the case is quite different, and is clearly the correct one (p. 140):

"In the instructions to Governor Yearley, of Virginia, in 1624, he was directed 'to administer the oath of allegiance and supremacy to all such as come there with intention to plant and reside; which if any shall refuse, he is to be returned or shipped from thence.' These instructions had been renewed to his successors, and were felt to be incumbent upon Dr. John Potts, the acting Governor, in the absence of Governor Harvey."

The letter sent by the Council to the King speaks of Lord Baltimore in the most friendly and honorable terms, but says: "In true discharge of the trust imposed on us by his Majesty, we could not imagine that so much latitude was left for us to decline from the prescribed form so strictly exacted."

Lord Baltimore's Charter says that the lands are to be held "in free and common socage," and "not in capite, or by knight's service"—two terms which are here used as equivalent, both being descriptive of feudal or military tenure, as distinguished from socage. Mr. Browne, understanding the or to be disjunctive, gives a foot-note which attempts to distinguish be-

tween the two, defining knight's service as military service, and tenure in capite as consisting in uncertainty of service—a distinction without a difference, which can only bewilder the reader. A still more serious and more unaccountable error is contained in the closing sentences of the book (p. 286): "Maryland fought through nearly the whole of the war, not only as a sovereign, but as an unconfederated State. She was an ally, not a member, of the Confederation. It was not until March 1, 1781, when an equitable arrangement with regard to the western lands had been agreed to, that Maryland entered the Confederation as the thirteenth and last State." The Confederation did not exist until March 1, 1781. On this date the act of Maryland, giving her assent to its articles "as the thirteenth and last State," gave the Confederation legal existence; and, as Elliot says (p. 399), "Congress assembled on the 2d of March under the new powers."

BOOKS ABOUT THE STAGE.

Études Dramatiques. I.—Le Théâtre-Français. Par Charles de la Rounat. (Bibliothèque d'Art Moderne.) Paris: Librairie de L'Art; New York: F. W. Christern. 4to, pp. 72. 1884.

Isidore Bauré, ou les Mystères du Théâtre Italien. Conte Chinois. Paris: Léopold; New York: Christern. 12mo, pp. 136. 1884.

Artistic Tableau. Text by Josephine Pollard. Arrangement of diagrams by Walter Satterlee. White, Stokes & Allen. 1884. Oblong 8vo, pp. 36.

The Life and Adventures of Pyg Woffington, with pictures of the period in which she lived. By J. Fitzgerald Molloy. London: Hurst & Blackett; New York: Scribner & Welford. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. xiv-295, 284.

THE managers of *L'Art* have at last begun in earnest to utilize in books the numberless illustrations of all sorts which have appeared in its pages periodically. It may be doubted whether *L'Art* has given quite its full share of space to the important art of acting, but at all events it has not neglected it wholly. We can recall an essay by Mr. Walter Herries Pollock on certain of the leading English comedians, and another by M. Francisque Sarcey on the kindred art of *mise-en-scène*. Now, among the earliest volumes of the promising "Bibliothèque de L'Art" is this of M. de la Rounat's on four of the chief artists of the Comédie-Française. M. de la Rounat was one of the most learned and acute of French dramatic critics before he became, several years ago, the manager of the Odéon theatre, which he has bravely striven to restore to its proper place in the Parisian theatrical hierarchy. In the four essays here reprinted he considers the careers of Mme. Arnould-Plessy and of M. Régnier, now both retired from the stage, and of M. Got and of M. Delaunay, now at the head of the Théâtre-Français, although neither of them has quite as full a share of either popular favor or critical approval as M. Coquelin, the most incomparable comic artist of our time. All four of these actors have been also criticised at length by M. Sarcey in the first series of his "Comédiens et Comédiennes." M. de la Rounat does not speak with authority, as does M. Sarcey, and his criticism, by the side of the latter's, is perhaps a little pale; but it is always entertaining and instructive. It supplements M. Sarcey's admirably, and serves to correct the rather large personal equation of the foremost of French dramatic critics. Moreover, while in "Comédiens et Comédiennes" only one portrait of each artist is given, in these "Études Dramatiques" there are a score, mostly firm and vigorous pen-and-ink sketches by M. P. Renouard. Perhaps both author and artist suc-

ceed best with M. Got. To him M. de la Rounat devotes most space, and it is pleasant to read his account of an actor, frank, manly, honest, upright, never jealous or self-seeking, an honor to his profession, with a character wholly free from the petty failings to which those who follow his calling are peculiarly prone.

The anonymous pamphlet which, under the transparent disguise of being a *conte chinois*, pretends to give an account of the misadventures of M. Maurel in managing the Italian opera in Paris last year, is scarcely worthy of mention. It is the fourth and the dullest of a dull series of thinly-veiled personalities, beginning with 'Sarah Barnum' and including 'Marie Pigeonnier' and 'Nana Judith.' There is much indecency and very little wit in these catch-penny publications. We mention them now only because they serve to point a moral in the history of Molière's life. The only basis for much of the evil legend which clouds certain portions of Molière's career is an unsavory anonymous pamphlet called 'La Fameuse Comédienne,' and directed against Molière's widow. Apparently this pamphlet was dictated by feminine spite, and it is singularly akin in style and in substance to these anonymous pamphlets of our time. Now, no one who knows anything about the inner history of the French stage of the present day would place any reliance on any statement in any one of these vile pamphlets, nor would he dare to draw any inference from them. There is no reason why we should not treat 'La Fameuse Comédienne' with exactly the same contemptuous indifference.

A good manual on the part of composing *tableaux vivants* would be welcome. The book for which Miss Pollard and Mr. Satterlee are jointly responsible is only pretty good. Perhaps it would be more exactly accurate to say that it is good enough as far as it goes. Miss Pollard provides the text and Mr. Satterlee has added outline sketches—"working drawings"—very simple but quite sufficient. Miss Pollard's style is not blameless, but it is intelligible, and her suggestions are in general to the point. She has seized the main idea of the *tableau vivant*—that it is intended primarily and chiefly for the exhibition of female beauty. A man has no more business in *tableaux* than he has in a *ballet*—no more and no less, for his duty in either case is merely to set off and accentuate the feminine protagonist. Miss Pollard does not precisely formulate this theory, but she has acted on it. Nearly all the *tableaux* she and Mr. Satterlee set before us consist solely of a single female figure. It might have been well to add a note now and again as to the kind of womanly beauty needed in a given *tableau*. For example, both "Evening Hanging out the Stars" and "Autumn Painting the Leaves" should be represented by brunettes, but the former may fairly be taken by a slight, pale brunette, while the latter requires a robust and more sumptuous beauty. The description and the diagram of the seventeenth *tableau* do not agree, as the sketch contains one more male figure than the text allows for. We think it would have been well to suggest, at least, the giving of a unity to an exhibition of *tableaux*, like the "Pictures from Longfellow's Poems" presented in New York a year or two ago, under the management of Mr. F. D. Millet. A word might also have been allowed to the presentation of certain of the best known of Mr. Du Maurier's comic drawings from *Punch*.

Mr. J. Fitzgerald Molloy has hitherto compiled four volumes of gossip about 'Court Life Below Stairs' in the reigns of the Georges, and he has obviously read widely, if not deeply, in the many memoirs of that time. Yet he seems not to have discovered that even in Peg Woffington's day the old-fashioned dedication, with its fulsome flattery, was falling out of use. Mr. Molloy inscribes

his two volumes about Peg Woffington, one of the most charming actresses of the last century, to Miss Ellen Terry, one of the most charming actresses of this century. But if Miss Terry carries into private life the keen sense of humor she exhibits on the stage, we doubt if she will thank him for point-blank flattery like this: "Seldom, if indeed ever, has such a happy trinity of genius, grace, and beauty been united in one person. The perfection and tenderness of your tragedy, the justness and brilliancy of your comedy, are alike subjects on which innumerable pens have discoursed with vast pleasure—themes on which all who have witnessed your performances have dwelt with uncommon satisfaction." But if the dedication is high-flown and absurd, the book itself is welcome; for we have hitherto had no other account of Peg Woffington's career than the idealized portrait presented in Charles Reade's novel, and in the brilliant but artificial "Masks and Faces," which Tom Taylor helped him to write. The material for a sketch of her life is abundant, and Mr. Molloy has made good use of it, in the main. But he has marred his work by two grievous faults: he romances and he pads. He tells the tale of Peg Woffington's childhood and youth with all the license allowed a novelist; he invents characters and sets down imaginary conversations. The result is neither biography nor fiction—it is a hybrid. As the sailor said of his brandy-and-water, it is two good things spoiled. This style of writing is thought to be picturesque, but it is insufferable. Mr. Molloy has been led into it, apparently, from a desire to fill out two volumes. This desire is responsible for the shameless padding, which the most cursory reader cannot but detect. The author, it is true, is careful to declare that he has given us not only the life and adventures of his heroine, but also "pictures of the period in which she lived." But these pictures take up twice as much space as he devotes to Peg Woffington herself. We do not overstate the case when we say that the story of Peg Woffington's life fills barely one-third of these two volumes. In the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh chapters of the second volume, for example, there is scarcely even a mention of the actress's name; and the volume contains only eight chapters. Pages 246-271 of this volume are taken up solely with an abstract from Colley Cibber's comedy, the "Careless Husband," the excuse for which is that Peg Woffington had made *Lady Betty Modish* one of her best parts. It is also to be noted as a fault in Mr. Molloy's book that he is inclined to whitewash Peg Woffington in a way which her own honest frankness would have despised. She was a light and wayward beauty, with a good heart and an open hand. Her relations to Garrick the author allows us to guess, but her intimacy with Sir Charles Hanbury Williams would not be suspected by the uninformed reader, if Mr. Molloy had not quoted the admirable copy of verses Sir Charles wrote to his Peggy—one of the best bits of *vers de société* of the eighteenth century. And Mr. Molloy omits the bitter jest which her success as *Sir Harry Wildair* evoked from Quin.

ILLUSTRATED WORKS.—IV.

Holland and its People. By Edmondo De Amicis. "The Zuyder Zee Edition." G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Romeo and Juliet. With twelve illustrations by F. Dicksee, A.R.A., reproduced in photogravure by Messrs. Goupil & Co. With an introduction by Edward Dowden, LL.D. Cassell & Co.

A Series of Character Sketches from Dickens. From original drawings by Frederic Barnard, reproduced in photogravure by Messrs. Goupil & Co. New York: Cassell & Co.

Cathedral Churches of England and Wales. Descriptive, Historical, and Pictorial. Edited by the Rev. Professor Bonney, F.R.S. Cassell & Co.

Jack in the Pulpit. Edited by J. G. Whittier. R. Worthington.

THE publishers of the superb edition of the 'Holland' of De Amicis (a work already noticed, on its first appearance, in our columns) have every reason to be proud of it. It is in the fullest sense of the term an *édition de luxe*, and is printed in three grades, the first (of 25 copies) being on Whatman paper, with an extra set of proof etchings printed on satin; the second (of 200) on ragged-edged linen paper, with duplicate set of etchings; and the third (of 325) on linen paper with a single set of etchings. There are about 60 illustrations, between etchings, photogravures of some of the most noted Dutch masterpieces, and woodcuts. Of etchings, their respective artists have done nothing in our judgment better than the frontispiece by Mr. Swain Gifford, a most delightful bit of marine; C. A. Platt's "Dordrecht from the Maas," and Colman's "Tower De Montalbaan, Amsterdam." Mr. Vanderhoof's contributions indicate that he is under an impression that much ink means much strength, and that he has yet to learn that a little ink goes a great way when it is in the right place. Mr. Pennell's two etchings are in his usual vein, and the initials, head-pieces, etc., are in an excellent style of wood-engraving for this kind of material. The photogravures, by Goupil & Co.'s process, are of course in their way admirable reproductions of the originals, but the difficulty in the application of the process to old pictures is enormous. Not only do values not render well by photography, but the forms which are traceable by the eye, and which an etcher can follow without difficulty, disappear in the negative, so that the result is a loss in some cases of the dominant tones in the picture, and almost invariably a confusion of all of them. With the modern French art, which is always mindful of the value a tint may have in photography, this process is unsurpassable; but we have not yet seen any example of old art successfully treated by it. The 'Holland' is distinctly thus far the American book of the year.

The temptation to employ superlatives is very great when we have to deal with publications like the 'Romeo and Juliet.' All that Whatman paper, exquisite typography, red-letter chapter headings, and folio binding of the substantial kind can do to dignify literature, we have in this edition. The commentary which serves as introduction is the history of the play, and of its growth and transmigration through the various folk-lore of elder Europe, until in Shakspeare's hands it took its definite and immortal shape. If, in the commentary, there occurs now and then a passage of commonplace sentiment, the average reader will not be the less pleased with the exhaustive study—not alone Mr. Dowden's, but a résumé, legitimately included, of all that Shaksperian students have said or brought to light on the subject.

The main object, however, in this edition has evidently been the illustrations, and of these we cannot speak so decidedly in praise. The photogravure is here at its best. The designs appear to have been made in monochrome, and therefore nothing is lost in the photographing. But the level of the design itself is far below the Shaksperian. Its best is skilful and well-arranged *pose plastique*—*tableaux vivants*; and Mr. Dicksee is clearly not a man to grapple with Shakspeare. There is a curious want of perception of the dramatic moment. In the fighting scene—"clubs, bills, and partisans"—the fencing is not up to good stage work; the

swordsman on the right has his sword, (a rapier, moreover), thrown back over his shoulder as if he meant to deliver a St. George cut with it, leaving himself entirely without guard and at the mercy of his opponent. Unless he carried his sword down his back, as a Southerner used to carry his bowie-knife, it would be absurd to imagine it ever getting into such a pose. In the background, one of the combatants is making a good downward broadsword cut with a weapon which is unmistakably a rapier; and his opponent, in a picturesque cloak which he would make haste to drop at the first pass, is warding with his sword thrown back over his left shoulder. The best illustrations are in the genre vein—"Stay, fellow, I can read," for example, and that in Act I, scene 5, where Romeo and Juliet steal away from the festivities: but even here there is no passion, fine as is the tableau. The friar, in Act II, scene 3, is a very studio model; in scene 6 he is in genuine action, such as it is, and the lovers are well conceived; but the scene in Juliet's chamber, when she dismisses her nurse, is a curious failure. The death-bed scene, Act IV, scene 5, is, as picture, a charming piece of academical composition, but no more can be said of it: all the action is theatrical and forced. It is a hard standard to bring design to, that of Shakspeare; but there is no shirking it when a man will try conclusions with "Romeo and Juliet."

There is a branch of the art of design which, without being in the Greek sense of the term *ideal*, is not to be relegated to the Hades of realism, but is the expression of a known and recognizable type drawn from the experience or imagination of others—a Hamlet, a Cordelia, or, as in Mr. Barnard's studies, a Pecksniff, a Pegotty, or a Weller. The idealism here is purely intellectual; it has nothing to do with general types of dignity or grace, and no consideration of æsthetic gravity can influence the artist. His business is, if possible, to evolve an image which embodies a definite and precise individuality, as severely drawn as a study from life; and the intellectual power required for success is something not to be confounded with mastery of drawing or polish of style. It is as definite and innate a gift as the sense of the ideal or the feeling for color. The series of 'Character Sketches' by Mr. Barnard issued several years ago was very popular, and this will doubtless meet with as great success—perhaps greater; for the photogravure process which is employed makes the prints the most absolute facsimiles, and while they give the artist the full credit for all the finesse they exhibit, exact of him all that was formerly the united excellence of engraver and draughtsman. The Pecksniff is admirable, and in its way a masterpiece, down to the merest triviality of toying with the eye-glasses—a piece of subtle and vital character drawing. There is no other in the series equal to it, perhaps for the reason that no other of the characters treated is so pungently individual. The Weller drawing is, however, most excellent, and noteworthy especially as free from the air of caricature with which illustrators generally think it necessary to invest Sam. The younger Weller is a most distinct revelation of the character, and neither here nor in any other of the series is there an approach to caricature—nothing to let down the dignity which was characteristic of the great novelist at his best, and which he did not always remember himself. This portfolio will be a great pleasure to admirers of Dickens, as well as a sound commentary on his work as far as it goes.

'Cathedral Churches' is a well got-up volume on the thirty-four cathedrals of England and Wales, fully described and copiously illustrated with woodcuts, which are often of high ex-

cellence and generally above the average of such works. The typography is irreproachable, and the book is a compendium of all that most people would care to know of the subject, in such a shape as to adorn any book-table.

The most charming of the silk-fringed series is the *jeu d'esprit* 'Jack in the Pulpit,' which Whittier (in a brief introduction reproduced in facsimile) tells us he was foster-father of. The illustrations are excellent copies of the water-color drawings, decoratively enshrining and including the text. The illuminated cover, with a portrait of Whittier, is a *tour de force* of chromolithography.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—IV.

MISS ALCOOT'S 'Spinning-Wheel Stories,' which have nearly all appeared in *St. Nicholas*, are now published by Roberts Bros. in a plain little volume. They are as full of variety, spirit, and good feeling as we always expect anything from this author's pen to be. The story of "Onowandah" is a beautiful Indian tale, that of "Tabby's Tablecloth" a very live one of Revolutionary times, while "The Hare and the Tortoise" is a capital rendering of the old idea adapted to these days of bicycles.

The travels and adventures of 'Three Vassar Girls in South America' are more interesting than the experiences of 'Three Vassar Girls in England,' issued last year by the same firm (Estes & Lauriat), for the excellent reason that Mrs. L. W. Champney has now chosen a subject not worn threadbare, and which gives better opportunity for incidents not of the every-day type. The style remains without charm, and the heroines, though with one exception not the same as in the previous book, are similarly unattractive. A defaulter, a detective, and some love-making assist the interest of the story, which, however, is meant to be of only secondary importance, and to serve as a lure to the reader to absorb the information contained in this account of a journey to the Amazons, etc. The author draws her facts, and illustrations also, from good sources, and the principal defect in the knowledge imparted seems to be its fragmentary character. It should serve as a stimulus to more exhaustive reading.

'Zigzag Journeys in New France and Acadia' (Estes & Lauriat) is the title of the most recent volume of Mr. Butterworth's series. The "History Class" are herein supposed to learn a little history, tell stories of Acadia, and to visit Nova Scotia, the St. Lawrence, Quebec, etc. The travelling amounts to but little as personal experience, but serves as occasion for more history and much legend. Sometimes the story or legend is so far from being apropos, that it gives the impression of being dragged in by neck and heels. The historical portions are more or less confused, but will help to refresh the reader's memory; the topical descriptions are not without interest, and many of the illustrations showered so freely upon a not always closely-related text are good. On the whole, one can learn something, in a desultory way, and receive some entertainment from this book; but to read much of such literary patchwork would not tend to elevate taste or train the mind to method.

Mr. Rideing's 'Young Folks' History of London' (Estes & Lauriat) is rather a description than a history, as the historical portion occupies only ten chapters out of twenty-four, the remainder of the volume being really a guide-book. An historical character, however, belongs to all these chapters, and they abound in historical incident and reminiscence. Both parts of the book are good, being written in an attractive style, and showing the results of intelligent industry. The least satisfactory portion is that which treats of

the city in the middle ages. It is not to be expected that its municipal history—one of the most obscure points in English history—should be made much of; but it is quite a surprise to find no mention of the Steelyard, or, indeed, of so important a fact as the relation of London to the Hanseatic League, as being one of its four foreign factories. On page 25 we find a gross error: that "until the reign of Edward I. the other towns of the kingdom had no liberties. They did not have any voice in the government, and had not even the privilege of electing their own officers." On the contrary, the right of choosing local magistrates is found as early as the charters of Richard I. and John. The illustrations are, as a whole, very good, but sometimes strangely misplaced—as when illustrations of sandals and beards are inserted in the text in the account of Lord George Gordon's riots. On the whole, the book can be heartily commended, and we are sure that the author's hope will be fulfilled, that "should it be [the reader's] good fortune to visit the great metropolis, the volume will prove an interesting companion to him in his walks along the famous streets and historic by-ways."

No small child within our acquaintance would fail to be captivated by Routledge's 'Picture-Book of Wild Animals' and 'Picture-Book of Domestic Animals.' They are small folios, with full-size colored prints and woodcuts, and many smaller engravings in the letter-press, which has a very bold typography and is frequently of purpose monosyllabic. The first-named book is the better of the two in all respects, and the colored plates in both are decidedly inferior. The best of the woodcuts are fine indeed.

There is quite as much of the original in 'Our Young Folks' Josephus' (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.) as any of our young people will care to read; and many of their elders, having this, will hardly care for more. It reproduces the Old Testament History in a continuous and engaging manner, and supplements it with an account of the later fortunes of the Jewish people corresponding to which in the Christian Bible there is a blank for memoranda between the Old Testament and the New. It is for this last that our obligations to Josephus are remarkable. He had a personal share in much that he records, and documentary evidence for much besides. The general trustworthiness of his history is not questioned, although here and there the bias of his vanity or desire to please his Roman friends tells heavily upon his page. Mr. Shepard's abridgment is more injurious to this part than to the Antiquities, and throughout something of a *staccato* quality results from his method. The shortness of his chapters in many instances increases this effect. The part corresponding to the Old Testament narrative suffers immensely in comparison with that. Virgil is not so weak compared with Homer as Josephus in comparison with the authors of the books of Samuel and Kings. But the continuity of the whole is an agreeable feature. The illustrations are not many, and they are reductions of Gustave Doré's well-known Bible pictures. "The return of the Ark" is singularly impressive, and in the "Death of Samson" the artist takes no pains, as many of the critics do, to make the miracle as small as possible. He has not stuck at any disproportion between the size of Samson and the size of the pillars. Mr. Shepard's expression in his preface concerning the mention of Christ in the Antiquities is very weak. "It is held by some authorities," he says, "to be an interpolation." What is true is that the critics unanimously reject it in its present form, and nearly all deny even its partial genuineness. Mr. Shepard omits it altogether. The absence of any chronology whatever from his book is an outrageous fault. There is not a date from first to last, and, except

the year of this or that king's reign, nothing to fix the time of the events.

There is something very fresh and wholesome about 'Heidi,' which Louise Brooks has translated from the German of Johanna Spyri (Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.). A little orphan who has fulfilled one mission, that of humanizing the soul of her misanthropic grandfather, the solitary Alp-dweller, is suddenly sent upon another—to cheer, and ultimately, by a plausible chain of circumstances, to cure an invalid child of wealth in the city of Frankfurt. In the end she restores "the Alm uncle" to society, and herself becomes the heir of a childless physician, not to mention the sunshine she brought into the life of a blind grandam to whom she ministered. No lover, except a goatherd, is given to Heidi, and we do not see her wooed or happily married. The story consists in the evolution of her own character, and its influence on those with whom she comes in contact; nor will children ask for more. The book is full of the Switzer's delight in his breezy heights and broad vistas, and all the sights and sounds of nature awakened from her winter sleep. Humor is not Mrs. Spyri's forte, yet the boy Peter serves very well as the clown of the narrative, and the heavy comedy of the Sesemann household detracts little from the general artistic effect. The sub-titles of the two volumes—"Her Years of Wandering and Learning," and "How She Used What She Learned"—suggest a much older person than the heroine is allowed to become; but, for that matter, she is throughout a precocious creature. The translation is certainly praiseworthy.

Quite above the average is Edward Jewett Wheeler's 'Stories in Rhyme for Holiday Time' (Funk & Wagnalls). Books of this class it is usually safe to shun, but Mr. Wheeler has not only facility but decided poetic feeling. "How, after all, the Sky didn't fall," is a clever rendering of a Grimm *Märchen*. "Eglantine; or, The Magical Gloves," might be another, but we do not recognize it. As a sample, we will quote a stanza or two from "When Spring Began":

"While roaming in the woods one day,
I asked the question, half in play,
'Who can tell when Spring began?'
Straightway the answer came, 'I can,'
And Robin Redbreast cocked his head.
'All right! Then pray proceed,' I said.
'I must,' said he, 'express surprise
That any one with two good eyes,
Or even with one, should fail to see
Spring's coming must depend on me.
When I come, then will come the Spring—
And that is the gist of the whole thing."

"Well, bless my stars! For pure conceit,
Began the Brook, 'you two can beat
All I e'er heard. As if it were true
Spring never came at all till you
Were born, and will not when you're dead!
I'm sorry, sir, you've been misled,
But I can set you right. I know
Spring comes when I begin to flow.
When my ice melts, and not till then,
Spring dares to venture forth again."

Another pretty conceit is "The Boy to the School-master," a catechism in respect to out-door life. Mr. Wheeler himself, by the way, has

"failed to tell
Just when to say lie and when to say lay."

On page 17 we read:

"Beneath the table Fido laid,
And loudly boasted, 'Who's afraid?'"

Mr. Satterlee's illustrations are coarsely-executed pen-drawings.

'The Very Joyous, Pleasant, and Refreshing History of the Feats, Exploits, Triumphs, and Achievements of the Good Knight without Fear and without Reproach, the Gentle Lord de Bayard, set forth in English by Edward Cockburn Kindersley' (Dodd, Mead & Co.), is a book of a type which has become common of late years, as the holiday season has approached, and of which—barring the absurdly long title—we cannot have too many examples. It is worthy to stand with the four admirable boys' books of the lamented Sidney Lanier, and in one point of

view is even to be preferred to them. For there is nothing so healthy for boys to read as books which present the portraiture of a noble character; and if King Arthur deserves to be placed by the side of the Chevalier Bayard, yet there is this difference, that he is in reality a fictitious character, while the model presented in Bayard is that of an actual historical personage. The book before us, therefore, combines the heroic features of the 'King Arthur' with the historical value of the 'Froissart.' As a picture of society in the sixteenth century, and a narrative of some of its most stirring events, its value is very great. The condensed translation is excellent; thoroughly readable for boys (to whom archaisms are a stumbling block), and at the same time possessing a racy flavor of antiquity. The illustrations are numerous, but unequal in merit. Those which occupy a full page are, for the most part, excellent, even if often of little historical worth. There are also some interesting views of places. But most of those in the text are indistinct—apparently from the fault of the engraver.

In 'Young Folks' Ideas,' by "Uncle Lawrence," an adaptation from the French (J. B. Lippincott & Co.), we have one of the numerous attempts to give instruction under the thin guise of a story. Like most of its class, it is very fair to look upon, and will prove tempting to parents, but we fear that, like its predecessors, it will be inwardly loathed by the hapless children who receive it. "Uncle Lawrence" is less successful than many in embodying the information he has to give about bread-making, gold-mining, glass-blowing, photography, etc., in the form of fiction. The closing incident in particular is not only absurd but decidedly objectionable on the score of morals. A girl of thirteen gets possession of a will by which she is made sole heiress of a large property. As she wishes others to share it with her, she deliberately burns the will, and is praised for it, especially by the family lawyer and the author, who ends his story with the remark: "Mollie had had a great many ideas in her little head, but wasn't this the best of them all?" "Uncle Lawrence" ought to know better than to commend an act which perhaps just falls short of being a crime in the sight of the law.

There is an irritating improbability in the incidents of 'Left Behind,' by James Otis (Harpers) which we fancy the most unexacting of young readers will feel. The constantly recurring thought, What a fool the hero was! must seriously diminish the enjoyment of the story. A boy eleven years old goes ashore from an outward-bound European steamer to buy a top at the moment of its departure, and it sails without him. Knowing no one in New York, and having only six cents, he is naturally at a loss what to do. He tells his story to two street-boys of his own age, the one a newsboy, the other a boot-black. They take him to their home—a hoghead in a warehouse-yard—where he spends the night with them. Their advice is for him to earn money enough to buy a ticket for Chicago, his home. This he proceeds to do by selling newspapers for ten days in the City Hall Square. During this time he lives with his new friends, shares their rough fare and amusements, and finally rejoins his father, who very liberally rewards the boys for their kindness to his son. The street Arabs and their companions are painted in ideal colors which will rather surprise those who enjoy their intimate acquaintance. The story, however, is very good in its tone, and is well told, the boys' theatrical performance in particular being described with some humor.

Icaria: A Chapter in the History of Communism.

By Albert Shaw, Ph.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Is Mr. Richard T. Ely's little book on 'French

and German Socialism in Modern Times,' one of the most interesting chapters was that upon the Communism of Étienne Cabet, and the most interesting and valuable portion of this chapter was an account of the Icarian Community in Iowa, by a friend of Professor Ely, indicated in a foot-note as "Mr. Albert Shaw, late graduate-student in the Johns Hopkins University." We are not surprised to find that the interest awakened by a week's visit to the Icarians has led him to a thorough study of their history, their fortunes, and their aims; the outcome of which is the present volume of 219 pages, which has been accepted by the Johns Hopkins University as a thesis for the degree of Ph.D. upon the completion of a course in the department of history and political science. The honor was well-earned, for the book is written in an admirable style. It is at once critical and sympathetic in its tone, and is evidently based upon adequate study and personal observation of the facts involved.

The story would be a very interesting one, and the book would justify itself, if it had no instruction for us in regard to Communism in general. But a more instructive book in regard to the working of this system, which has engaged the enthusiasm of so many ardent spirits, could hardly be devised. The Communism of Icaria was, moreover, Communism pure and simple. It had not that religious aspect which has pertained to the majority of Communistic enterprises in America, and which, as Mr. Shaw observes, makes them better adapted for study as religious than as Socialistic phenomena. These religio-Communistic enterprises have, as a rule, been more successful than those of a more secular character, but they do not furnish material for judging Communism as an industrial system on its own merits.

Mr. Shaw's first chapter is an account of Étienne Cabet, the founder of the Icarian Community, and of his Utopian romance 'Voyage en Icarie.' Born in 1788, Cabet had been a democratic revolutionist in 1830, and a place was given him under the new Government. But his radical opinions soon brought him into great disfavor, and procured his peremptory dismissal. Elected to the Lower House, his criticism of the Government assumed a tone so revolutionary that he was allowed to choose between imprisonment and banishment. He chose the latter, and went to England for five years. He went a Democrat; he returned a Communist. This was in 1839, and in 1840 his 'Voyage en Icarie' appeared. Mr. Shaw has devoted a page to a facsimile of its title-page, and so full a knowledge of the spirit and method of Cabet could not have been conveyed in the same space in any other way. The book described an ideal community, discussed the faults of the old social and industrial systems, and ended with an historical sketch of Communism which was brilliant and misleading in about equal parts.

It is Mr. Shaw's belief that Cabet did not, at first, intend the making of any local experiment. "Icaria" was what France might possibly become after the fall of Louis Philippe. But the urgency of friends and the persecution of enemies determined Cabet to make a trial of his system. He wrote, and evidently believed, "We have no doubt of being able to unite more than a million of coöperators." Sixty-nine of the million sailed for Texas, February 3, 1848. Fifteen hundred were to follow this advanced guard in a few weeks. But while the sixty-nine were on the way the monarchy collapsed and the Republic was declared. The Icarians were divided by this event. The majority thought best to stay at home and found Icaria there. Cabet, too, might have thought so if his chances for the Presidency of the new Republic had been better. As it was, only nineteen of the intended 1,500 sailed, and

Cabet followed them a few days before the election of Louis Napoleon.

There have been thousands of disappointments parcelled out to emigrants to America who have sent no one on before them to spy out the land; but it may be doubted if there was ever one more melancholy and pathetic than that of the first Icarians. Expecting their purchase to be on the Red River, they found it two hundred and fifty miles from it. To reach their destination was a fearful labor, and their experience after their arrival was so miserable that to stay would have been absolute failure. The next move was extremely fortunate. The Mormons had abandoned Nauvoo in Illinois, and the Icarians stepped into their deserted town. In four or five years the community was prosperous, and numbered nearly six hundred members. It never numbered more; Mr. Nordhoff's figures, "not less than 1,500 people," being a great exaggeration. With property worth \$65,000 in its hands, the success of the community at this time (1855) seemed well assured. But difficulties growing out of the government of the society soon made a miserable change.

Of these difficulties Cabet was himself the prime occasion. No chapter in the history of the Icarians is so sad as this, for Cabet was an earnest and unselfish man; but the community which he had done so much to foster seemed his own, and his right to do with it what he would beyond dispute. Seeking to bring about some radical change in the constitution of the society, the attempt produced a strife of parties, and finally his own expulsion. He left Nauvoo with 180 of his most devoted followers, and died in St. Louis November 8, 1856. His companions started a new movement a few miles from St. Louis, which ended in 1864, "with few words and many tears." The Nauvoo Icarians went to Iowa, and there split upon the rock of modern Socialism, with which the Elders did not sympathize. For a while the sections dubiously flourished side by side; then the young Icarians went to California and founded "Icaria Speranza," of which fruit-raising is the principal industry. It is possible that a brilliant future awaits this remnant of Cabet's Utopia, but it will prove the advantages of Californian soil and climate rather than the intrinsic excellence of the Communistic policy. The Icarian Community tried its experiment under many favorable conditions. Its success, so far, has not been very great. Scores of similar experiments have done no better. Mr. Shaw devotes a chapter to these, and another to "Personal Sketches." These chapters and an appendix, giving various laws and contracts of the different communities, make a valuable addition to his book. Our meagre summary of its contents must not deter our readers from a first-hand acquaintance with its interesting and instructive pages.

Studies in Wordsworth: Culture and Acquisition; Ethics of Tragedy; and Other Papers.
By Henry N. Hudson. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1884.

THIS volume of essays is mainly composed of what would be more fittingly termed lessons in Wordsworth's poetry given to Mr. Hudson's classes of young ladies. When it is said that Mr. Hudson regards Wordsworth as, "next after Shakspeare," the best poet to be studied in schools, and adds that he takes up the "Ode on Immortality" with the same dread that one feels in trying to teach "Hamlet," every one will be prepared for a Wordsworthian of the purest water. It is astonishing, under the circumstances, that so very little that is new should be found in a book that contains the fruits of many years of close and truly reverent study of a poet believed

to be of the first order. Perhaps Mr. Hudson has preferred to take the more eloquent and authoritative expressions of the critics he quotes so liberally, when he might have given his own conclusions in his own words as he first reached them. One point only do we find of interest, and that is a minor matter—a gloss on the blindest passage in the Ode:

— "those obstinate questionings
Of sense and outward things;
Fallings from us, vanishings;
Blank misgivings of a creature
Moving about in worlds not realized."

There probably is no "elegant extract" which, being so little understood, is so much quoted as the above. Mr. Hudson explains "questionings" as "doubtings," "distrustings," and very aptly expounds the sense by a passage of Wordsworth's prose, concerning his boyhood: "I was often unable to think of external things as having external existence; and I communed with all that I saw as something not apart from, but inherent in, my own immaterial nature. Many times while going to school have I grasped at a wall or tree, to recall myself from this abyss of idealism to the reality. At that time I was afraid of such processes." This interpretation Mr. Hudson claims as original, and it is entirely satisfactory, though in all such poetic expressions of Wordsworth there is a surplusage of vagueness which is essential to the full impression. The psychological experience itself is not uncommon in minds of morbid activity.

The value of Wordsworth to the young is not very clearly made out, except as he is an author respected from the first because of his fame, and more intelligible the more he is read in later years. Evidently it is as a substitute for, or at least as an initiation into, religious emotion that Mr. Hudson himself prizes this poetry, and hence he insists more on the philosophic aspects of it than on the rustic element, in which there is so much of truth and beauty mixed up almost grotesquely with the comical naïveté of "the Laker." In connection with this, one or two defects of Mr. Hudson come out. We may all grant that Wordsworth's poems have afforded a truly religious emotion to many minds, in fact to most of his admirers; but when it is asserted that he was a man of intense passion, which he found hard to curb, that is another matter. It is true he told a friend, as is here said, that he "had never written love-poetry because he dared not—it would have been too passionate"; but that only means that he was of an ascetic cast of mind. There is no evidence in his verse (and that is the place where it could not fail to be shown) that he ever heard one note of the song the Sirens sang. This absence of passion from his poetry is, indeed, one reason why his works make so good a text-book for schools.

The second defect of Mr. Hudson is his incapacity to understand Arnold's admission that Wordsworth "has no style"; to this dictum, in its obvious meaning, our author demurs. Now there is nothing more sure in regard to Wordsworth than that he did not possess the literary sense, the instinct of the born man of letters, by which one knows excellence of workmanship in his own case at once. No man with "a style" could write so unevenly as Wordsworth, who not only could not tell when he was writing prose and when poetry, but was equally unable to perceive whether he was writing well or ill. This literary deficiency in his make-up, which makes his poetry an "unweeded garden," is one very strong reason, it may be remarked, why his works do not make the best text-books for schools "next after Shakspeare." From "Hamlet" even to "the great Ode" itself is a very long step in time and art and power, quite over Milton's head, who, as the most cultivated of English poets, ought to have his place unquestioned next after the most

original of all poets, in the schools of our tongue. Nevertheless, we would not be understood as discouraging the study of Wordsworth in schools for young ladies, or in any schools whatever where literary culture is aimed at. He had not the passion of Byron or the literary faculty of Keats, but he had a health beyond either, and as an educator of the emotions in the young his poetry is incomparably better than theirs.

The remaining essays in the volume do not call for any notice.

A Treatise on Ore Deposits. By J. Arthur Phillips. Macmillan & Co. 1884.

IT is a somewhat singular fact, when one considers that the mines of the English-speaking races yield more than three-fifths of the precious-metal product of the world, that hitherto the only important treatise on ore deposits in the English language has been the translation of a German work by an American. Whether it be due to want of ability, or of time, or of inclination on the part of English and American geologists, the fact remains that since Von Cotta's work, now about thirty years old, the only two treatises on ore deposits that have appeared were written by Germans. To write such a work as it should be written requires not only laborious and painstaking compilation, but peculiar qualifications on the part of the author. The most important of these are a thorough grounding in geology, a long practical experience in and personal knowledge of the most important mines of the world, and, last but not least, a discriminating faculty which shall enable him to judge what of the literature of the subject is trustworthy and what not.

Mr. Phillips's reputation and his previous publications are evidence of his possessing in an eminent degree the two first qualifications; but, after a perusal of the present work, one is inclined to doubt if he is so well endowed with the all-important discriminating faculty. This is a serious fault in a work which is destined probably to be for a long time a standard authority on ore deposits; for mining geology at the present day may be considered to be in a transition state, the *a priori* reasoning of former times having been abandoned by those who are studying it in the proper spirit, while the accumulation of undoubted facts is as yet insufficient for any wide generalization on the inductive method.

The subject is treated from two standpoints, theoretical and descriptive. The former gives the various classifications and theories on the genesis of ore deposits which have been put forward at various times. In this part the extreme caution of the author about expressing a decided opinion is noteworthy, and forms a remarkable contrast with the decided views which have of late been advanced by men who, by that very readiness to explain everything, prove their inferior knowledge. In the second part are given descriptions of the various mines in the different countries of the world, treated geographically, and without any attempt to classify them all under one or another type.

The fact that in the description of the precious-metal mines of the United States Mr. Phillips has not only adopted the arrangement but also copied whole pages of the matter, with or without quotation marks as the case may be, of American publications, is highly complimentary to the authors of these works; but it would probably have been more satisfactory to them had their writings been mentioned by name rather than lumped together under one general heading. It is an ungrateful task, however, to carp at a work which is on the whole so admirably done, and which is destined to be of so great practical value to our large and ever-increasing mining community.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Allair, Madame. New York: F. W. Christern.
 Anster, F. The Black Poodle and Other Tales. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.
 Baker, Rev. W. M. The Making of a Man. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.
 Barnard, F. Character Sketches from Dickens. Cassell & Co. \$7.50.
 Bastian, A. Der Fetisch an der Küste Guinea's. Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung.
 Blaine, J. G. Twenty Years of Congress: From Lincoln to Garfield. Vol. I. Norwich, Conn.: The Henry Bill Publishing Co.
 Bolles, A. S. Practical Banking. Homans Publishing Co.
 Bo-Peep: A Treasury for the Little Ones. Cassell & Co.
 Burroughs, J. Fresh Fields. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
 Brace, C. L. Gesta Christi: A History of Humane Progress under Christianity. Fourth edition. A. C. Armstrong & Son. \$1.50.
 Bramley, H. H. The Psalter, or Psalms of David. Thomas Nelson & Sons.
 Browne, T. M. Dorothy: a Tale. Thomas Whitaker. \$1.
 Browne, W. H. Archives of Maryland. Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly. April, 1690-June, 1670. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society. \$3.
 Centuries Ago. Vol. I. The Holy Night. The Happy Christmas Time. The Song of the Angels. Collections of poems by various authors, with artotype reproductions from the great masters. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.25 each.
 Chateaubriand, Atala. Translated by J. S. Harry. Illustrations by G. Doré. Cassell & Co. \$5.
 Christian Truth and Modern Opinion. Seven Sermons by Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Fourth Edition. Thomas Whitaker. \$1.25.

GOODHOLME'S DOMESTIC CYCLO-
 pædia for Housekeepers. \$2.50.
 HENRY HOLT & CO., New York.

DARK DAYS.

By the Author of

Called Back,

Hugh Conway (F. J. Fargus). 16mo. Leisure Hour Series, \$1.00; Leisure Moment Series, 25 cents.

THIS NOVEL IS MORE INGENIOUS THAN, AND AS INTERESTING AS, 'CALLED BACK,' which is published in same series and at same prices. These are the only AUTHORIZED editions of Mr. Fargus's books.

HENRY HOLT & CO.,

New York.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD WRITES:
 "I have been reading with much pleasure in your volume, in which you have always something to say, and say it distinctly."

If the world looks into this book with candor and true feeling for art it will not be stingy of applause. Men of taste will recognize a new poet of strong individuality, and will be set a wondering who "Paul Hermes" is.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

There is a frankness and thoughtfulness in the longest poem quite sure to carry to its conclusion any reader who is persuaded into beginning it. Several of the shorter poems have melody.—Atlantic Monthly.

We are inclined to think that "Paul Hermes" has no little of the divine afflatus. He has breadth, depth, and plenty of imagination.—Newark Advertiser.

The CONFESSIONS OF HERMES, and Other Poems. By Paul Hermes. For sale by all booksellers. Price, \$1.25.

DAVID McKAY, Publisher,
 23 South Ninth St., Philadelphia.

"THE INTELLECT."

An Introduction to

PHILOSOPHY.

Being Outlines of Psychology, Empirical and Rational. By Rev. E. Janes, A. M.

W. B. HARDY, Publisher,
 Oakland, Cal. \$1.25.

Specimen copies sent to teachers on application. Also copies of favorable notices from Pres. Mark Hopkins, Prof. G. S. Morris, Prof. Francis Bowen, Prof. G. P. Fisher, etc.

FUR AND SEALSKIN GARMENTS.—
 C. C. Shayne, the well-known Wholesale Fur Manufacturer, 103 Prince Street, New York, will sell elegant Fur Garments at retail at lowest cash wholesale prices this season. This will afford a splendid opportunity to purchase strictly reliable furs direct from manufacturer, and save retailer's profits. Fashion Book mailed free.

Church, Rev. A. J. Story of the Persian War, from Herodotus. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
 Corbett, Mrs. E. T. Rustic Rhymes and Ballads. Howard Challen. 75 cents.
 Corbett, Mrs. E. T. The Fairy of the Moonbeam; or, Karl's Queer Stories. Howard Challen. 90 cents.
 Cowles, Dr. A. The Life and Teachings of Our Lord in Verse. Two volumes in one. D. Appleton & Co. \$2.50.
 Curtiss, D. S. Wheat Culture. How to Double the Yield and Increase the Profits. Orange Judd & Co. 40c.
 Daly, F. Henry Irving in England and America. 1838-84. R. Worthington. \$1.50.
 De Barry, Dr. A. Comparative Anatomy of the Vegetative Organs of the Phanerogams and Ferns. Illustrated. Thomas Nelson & Sons.
 Dorr, Julia C. R. Bermuda; An Idyl of the Summer Islands. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
 Elliot, H. R. The Bassett Claim. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.
 Finley, Martha. Mildred at Home. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.
 Floyd, J. J. Thorns in the Flesh. A Romance of the War and Ku-Klux Periods. Illustrated. Wilson & Ellis. \$2.
 Fothergill, Jessie. Peril. A Novel. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.
 Franchillon, R. E. Face to Face: A Fact in Seven Fables. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 15 cents.
 Garrett, E. At Any Cost. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.
 Gibbs, C. By Mead and Stream: a Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
 Gomme, G. L. The Gentleman's Magazine Library: a Classified Collection of the Chief Contents of the Gentleman's Magazine from 1731 to 1868. Vol. III. Superstitions. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.50.
 Gray, Thomas. Poetical Works. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$3.
 Grey, H. A Bird's-eye View of English Literature. E. P. Dutton. 25 cents.

The Leading Gift Book of the Season.

One Year's Sketch Book.

Illustrated and arranged by Irene E. Jerome.
 Engraved and printed under the direction of George T. Andrew. Cloth, black and gold, \$6.00; Turkey morocco, \$12.00; Tree calf, \$12.00.

A matchless volume, that everybody will admire. A new artist, with a master-hand interpreting and sketching pictures from the hand of the great Master. Every page reveals beautiful bits from Nature's gallery. Flowers and foliage, birds and brooklets, moonbeams and music, of ever-varying charm and color, salute us as we turn the leaves, and we almost feel that we can mark the transitions of warmth and chill. Every picture in this volume teems with exquisiteness and most delicious sentiment.

Forty-six full-page illustrations, each 9½x14 inches.

* Sold by all booksellers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers,
 Boston.

THE LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY, 13 Sears Building, Boston, Mass., offers to trustees, guardians, and conservative investors, Western Farm and City Mortgages, in denominations of \$200 to \$10,000, completed for sale and delivery, yielding 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. The collection of principal and prompt payment of interest guaranteed. These loans are carefully selected by the Company's Vice-President and Western Manager, resident in the West, who has loaned to the eminent satisfaction of over 2,000 investors more than \$6,000,000, mostly for parties occupying fiducial positions, savings banks, insurance and Trust Companies.
 Being based on actual values, free from speculative influences and the fluctuations of the stock market, they are particularly recommended to investors with whom safety is the first consideration.

References by permission:
 Edwin L. Godkin, Evening Post and Nation, N. Y.
 Georgetown Peabody Library, Georgetown, Mass.; Edward Taylor, Treasurer Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; William McGeorge, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pamphlets giving list of the shareholders of the Company (mostly residents of the New England and Middle States) sent on request.

A. P. TURNER & CO.,

50 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.;

Buy and sell Bonds and Stocks at all American, British, and Exchange.
 Act as Agents for Railway and other Corporations in payment of Coupons and Dividends; also as Transfer Agents. Dividends Collected and remitted. Negotiate Railway, State, City, and other sound Loans.

DIRECT CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Members { New York Stock Exchange.
 { Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

JAMES WHITELY. HARRY C. LOGAN. H. CRUGER OAKLEY. MAYNARD C. EYRE. HENRY H. DODGE, Washington, D. C.
 Wm. R. TRAVERS, Special Partner.

PRINCE & WHITELY,

No. 64 Broadway, New York.

Branch Offices, { 190 Fifth Ave., New York.
 { 539 Fifteenth St., Washington, D. C.
 Buy and sell on commission all classes of Railroad securities, also Grain and Provisions. Private telegraph wires to Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, Bridgeport, New Haven, Boston, and Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE SET (NEW)

Bryant's Popular History of the United States, vols., royal 8vo, sheep. Address
 Drawer 20, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Harland, Marion. The Common Sense Household Calendar for 1888. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.
 Hatfield, Rev. E. F. The Poets of the Church. A Series of Biographical Sketches of Hymn-Writers. With Notes on their Hymns. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$3.
 Havergal, Frances Ridley. Ivy Leaves. Selections from her Poems. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 40c.
 Havergal, Frances R. Songs of Christmas. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.75.
 Hawthorne, J. Noble Blood. A Novel. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.
 Hayes, Mrs. W. J. The Adventures of Prince Lazybones, and Other Stories. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers.
 Hays, Mrs. W. J. Castle Comfort: a Story for Children. Thomas Whitaker. \$1.
 Holder, C. F. and J. B. Elements of Zoology. D. Appleton & Co.
 Johnson, Prof. H. C. The Satires of Aulus Persius Flaccus. A. S. Barnes & Co.
 Jones, J. A. T. Euphrasia and Alberta. Poetic Romances. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$1.
 Kindersley, E. C. The Feats, Exploits, etc., of Lord de Bayard. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.
 Lamb, C. Poems, Plays, and Miscellaneous Essays. With Introduction and Notes by Alfred Alinger. A. C. Armstrong & Son.
 Lang, A. Custom and Myth. Harper & Brothers.
 Lathbury, Mary A. Seven Little Maids, or The Birthday Week. Pictures and verses. R. Worthington.
 Law, T. G. The Catechism of Archbishop Hamilton. Preface by Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Thomas Nelson & Sons.
 Leavitt, J. M. Faith, the Periods, and Other Poems. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 75c.
 Little Folks: A Magazine for the Young. Cassell & Co.
 Littlejohn, Rev. A. N. The Christian Ministry at the Close of the Nineteenth Century. Thomas Whitaker. \$2.50.

WORKS BY THE REV. R. HEBER NEWTON.

I. THE BOOK OF THE BEGINNINGS.

A study of Genesis, with a general introduction to the Pentateuch. 16mo, cloth, \$1.00. Paper, 40c.

"The text is well worth reading, as containing a complete popular exposition of the Pentateuch regarded as a collection of facts, legends, and stories by unknown writers."—Eagle, Brooklyn.

II. THE USE AND ABUSE OF THE Bible. New edition. 16mo, cloth, 75c.

"It can be truthfully said that from beginning to end there is not a dull page in them. Mr. Newton possesses the great merit of saying what he means in simple and forcible English."—N. Y. Tribune.

III. WOMANHOOD. Lectures on Woman's Work in the World. New edition. 12mo, cloth, \$1.25.

"All earnest women, and candid, unselfish men, will read this series of chapters with warm gratitude to its author."—The Nation.

* List of Holiday Publications and of books for Young People sent on application. New catalogue of imports and remainders sent on receipt of stamp.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

27 and 29 W. 23d St., New York.

Ready December 1.

EDGAR POE and his Critics.

BY

SARAH HELEN WHITMAN.

A NEW EDITION with introduction by Wm. F. Channing.

PRICE, \$1.00.

TIBBITTS & PRESTON,

Providence, R. I.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
 For use in
 THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND: Complete; learned quickly; perfected easily; will do for all common note-taking. 25 cents. HALL TYPE-WRITER AGENCY, Chicago, Ill.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

27 and 29 West 23d St., New York.

I. PRE-HISTORIC AMERICA. By the Marquis de Nadalllac. Translated by N. d'Anvers, author of 'A History of Art.' Edited with notes by W. H. Dall. Large 8vo, with 219 illustrations.....\$5 00

CHIEF CONTENTS.—Man and the Mastodon, The Kjekkenmøddings and Cave Relics, Mound Builders, Pottery, Cliff Dwellers, Central American Ruins, Peru, Early Races, Origin of American Aborigines, etc., etc.

II. THE LAND OF RIP VAN WINKLE.

A Narrative of a Tour through the Romantic Parts of the Catskills, together with their Legends and Traditions. By A. E. P. Searing. The designs by Ernest Heinemann and Joseph Lauber. 50 plates. Quarto.....\$5 00

III. THE NUTSHELL SERIES. A Gather

ing of the Best Thoughts of the Best Writers. Edited by Helen Kendrick Johnson, and arranged under the following heads: Wisdom, Philosophy, Sentiment, Epigrams and Epitaphs, Proverbs, Wit and Humor. Six volumes, oblong 32mo, Uniquely printed, in box.....\$3 00

"I could be bounded in a nutshell."—Hamlet.

. List of Holiday Publications and of Books for Young People sent on application. New catalogue of importations and remainders sent on receipt of stamp.

A Sequel to a Famous Book:

The Making of a Man.

By the author of 'His Majesty Myself,' and a Sequel to that work. 16mo, cloth. Price \$1 25.

This is a posthumous novel by the late Rev. Wm. M. Baker, to which he devoted the last days of his life, and in which, to quote his own characteristic words, he has put himself.

A New Volume in the Famous Women Series:

Mary Wollstonecraft.

By ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL. Uniform with George Eliot, Emily Brontë, George Sand, Mary Lamb, Margaret Fuller, Maria Edgeworth, Elizabeth Fry, Countess of Albany. 9 vols. 16mo, cloth. Price, \$1 each.

This is the first attempt to write a life of the woman who in her "Vindication of the Rights of Women" spoke the first word in behalf of female emancipation. "Whether her principles and conduct be applauded or condemned, she must always be honored for her integrity of motive, her fearlessness of action, and her faithful devotion to the cause of humanity."

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the publishers,

Roberts Brothers,
BOSTON.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books. Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

IS WRONG IN WRITING OF YOURSELF. "Suggestions in Punctuation and Capitalization," simple and thorough. 25 cents. HALL TYPE-WRITER AGENCY, Chicago, Ill.

LOTHROP'S

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

POPULAR MAGAZINES.

ODE: INTIMATIONS OF IMMORTALITY, from Recollections of Early Childhood. By William Wordsworth. 8vo, cloth, beautifully illustrated, \$2.

IT IS THE CHRISTMAS TIME. Twelve Ideal Christmas Hymns and Poems. With illustrations. Extra cloth, gilt edges, \$2.50; morocco, \$4.

AMERICA. Our National Hymn, and other Patriotic Poems. By Rev. S. F. Smith, D.D. Extra cloth, full gilt, \$4; morocco, \$9.

A ROMANCE IN SONG: Heine's Lyrical Interlude. Translated by Franklin Johnson. \$3.

YULE TIDE. Illustrated Stories. Cloth, \$2.

THE KINGDOM OF HOME. Homely Poems for Home Lovers. Edited by Arthur Gillman. Russia leather, seal grain, \$6.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Gems of Literature and Art. By American authors and artists. \$1.50.

ON THE WAY TO WONDERLAND. By Clara Doty Bates. Quarto, \$1.25.

WIDE AWAKE. 1884 complete. Quarto, extra cloth gilt, \$4.

OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN. 1884. Boards, \$1.50, cloth, \$2.

THE PANSY. 1884. Boards, \$1.25, cloth, \$1.75.

BABYLAND. 1884. Boards, 75c., cloth, \$1.

ÆSOP'S FABLES VERSIFIED. By Mrs. Clara Doty Bates. \$3.

HOW THEY WENT TO EUROPE. By Margaret Sydney. \$1.

A FAMILY FLIGHT AROUND HOME. By Susan Hale. \$2.50.

WILD FLOWERS, AND WHERE THEY GROW. By Amanda B. Harris. Extra cloth, gilt edges, \$3; Turkey morocco, \$6.

A BOY'S WORKSHOP. By a Boy and His Friends. \$1.

DEAN STANLEY WITH THE CHILDREN. By Mrs. Francis A. Humphrey. \$1.

CHRISTMAS.

THE WONDERFUL CHRISTMAS NUMBER NOW READY.

H WIDE AWAKE

ONLY \$3 A YEAR;

25 CENTS A NUMBER.

FOREMOST { in pleasure giving.
in practical helping.

I FRONTISPIECE in COLORS

made by L. Prang & Co., from water color by Lungren.

S WONDERFUL CHRISTMASSES OF OLD,

by H. Butterworth; 10 historic pictures by Lungren.

T CHILD LIFE IN VENICE,

two articles; 20 drawings by Joseph Pennell.

STRONG SERIALS:

M DOWN THE RAVINE,

Charles Egbert Craddock.

IN LEISLER'S TIME, Elbridge S. Brooks.

A HOW THE MIDDIES SET UP SHOP,

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.

THE BUBBLING TEA POT,

Lizzie W. Champney.

S MONEY PRIZES: 16 cash prizes, in 4 series, open to subscribers.

FULL PROSPECTUSES OF WIDE AWAKE and four other popular magazines for younger readers mailed free.

WIDE AWAKE, \$3; BABYLAND, 50c.; OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN, \$1; THE PANSY, \$1; CHAUTAUQUA YOUNG FOLKS' JOURNAL, 75c.

Prospectus of Magazines and Catalogue of 2,000 illustrated books free. Address

D. LOTHROP & CO., Boston.

The Critic.

A Literary Weekly, Critical and Eclectic.

J. L. & J. B. GILDER.....Editors.

Ten Cents a Copy. \$3 a Year.

Under the general title of "Authors at Home," THE CRITIC has recently begun the publication of a number of personal and critical sketches of the best-known living American writers. Many hands will assist in the preparation of this series, and no one will be written of whose consent has not been obtained. Mr. Lowell will be treated by Thomas Hughes, author of 'Tom Brown's School-Days,' and one of the American Minister's most intimate friends. "Mr. Whittier at Amesbury," by Harriet Prescott Spofford, appeared on November 1, and "John Burroughs at Esopus," by Roger Riordan, on November 22. "George William Curtis," by Geo. Parsons Lothrop, will be published this week—Dec. 6. Other sketches will be announced from time to time.

Personal Opinions:

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:

Recalling the fate of many similar ventures, it is no small success to have established THE CRITIC, and to have carried it prosperously through the "dangerous second year." We could not now get along very well without it. You maintain a high and impartial standard of criticism, and have brought out the talent of new and excellent writers. I depend greatly upon your Literary Notes.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:

I have kept THE CRITIC from the beginning, and find it a useful summary of the literature of the day in the spirit of a fair and independent criticism.
PHILIP SCHAFF.

BIBLE HOUSE, N. Y. CITY.

Press Opinions:

"The first literary journal in America. Its specialty is short reviews and many of them, but we do not observe that quality is sacrificed."
—London Academy.

"Has made itself known in America by the independence and ability of its utterances."
—Notes and Queries.

"There is no other publication in America that rivals THE CRITIC in its field."
—New York Sun.

"The most interesting journal of literary criticism in the country."
—Springfield Republican.

"Has earned a right to live by the excellence and variety of its materials."
—Harper's Monthly.

"Occupies the first place among the journals of its kind in this country."
—Chicago Standard.

"Invaluable to every student and lover of literature in this country."
—Christian Union.

"There is no other purely literary weekly in America."
—London Athenæum.

"Undeniably the best literary review in the United States."
—Boston Globe.

Send ten cents for three specimen copies.

The Critic,

18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.

Charles Scribner's Sons'

NEW BOOKS.

THE CORRESPONDENCE AND

Diaries of John Wilson Croker, Secretary to the Admiralty from 1809-1830, etc., etc. Edited by LOUIS J. JENNINGS. With portrait. 2 vols, 8vo. \$5.00.

Mr. Croker has hitherto been known to the public chiefly as a regular contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, and as having incurred the malice of Lord Macaulay and Miss Martineau.

The volumes now published will, for the first time, give a just account of his character and career. For twenty-one years he took a prominent part in public life as Secretary to the Admiralty and as a member of Parliament, and though he never accepted Cabinet office, he was on several occasions urged to do so by the statesmen of the Conservative party.

These are among the most noteworthy English Memoirs of the first half of the XIXth Century; forming an invaluable record of English and Continental politics, literature, society, and famous personages, as observed during Croker's political life and his long association with the *Quarterly Review*.

Among the remarkable features of these papers are: A Series of Conversations with the Duke of Wellington (taken down by Mr. Croker immediately after their occurrence), giving his own impressions of his battles, his opinions of Napoleon, anecdotes, etc., besides a large number of Wellington's letters of equal value;

Personal Recollections of George IV., as given by him to Mr. Croker;

A very intimate correspondence with Sir Robert Peel, covering thirty years of English politics;

And a collection of letters, reminiscences, witty and striking anecdotes and ana, almost unequalled in literature, and dealing with

Scott, Byron, Moore, Southey, Macaulay, Wilberforce, Talleyrand, Palmerston, Canning, Brougham, Guizot, Disraeli, Isaac Disraeli, Theodore Hook, and many others.

THE CREOLES OF LOUISIANA.

By George W. Cable, author of 'The Grandis-simes,' 'Old Creole Days,' etc. 1 vol., quarto. Richly illustrated, extra cloth, \$3 50; full gilt, in a box, \$5.

"Vivid, discriminating, picturesque; an admirable piece of literary work."—*Boston Journal*.

BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS.

By F. Max Müller, K.M., member of the French Institute. 1 vol., crown 8vo, gilt top. Uniform with 'Chips from a German Workshop.' \$2 00.

"The papers reflect the soundest views and the calmest opinions on the sacred writings of the old Aryan race. All are written with more than usual warmth of feeling as dedicated to very sound memories."—*Boston Transcript*.

CARLYLE IN LONDON. THE

Concluding Portion of Mr. Froude's Biography of Carlyle. By James Anthony Froude. 1 vol., \$1 50.

Also, in Library Edition, 2 vols. (BEING VOLS. III. AND IV. OF FROUDE'S THOMAS CARLYLE, A HISTORY OF HIS LIFE), with two Portraits. \$2 per vol.

THE NEW UNIFORM EDITION OF THE WRITINGS OF DONALD G. MITCHELL.

MY FARM AT EDGEWOOD. A Country Book. 1 vol., 12mo, \$1 25.

ALREADY PUBLISHED.

BOUND TOGETHER, A SHEAF OF PAPERS. REVERIES OF A BACHELOR. OUT OF TOWN PLACES. SEVEN STORIES, WITH BASEMENT AND ATTIC. DREAM LIFE, A FABLE OF THE SEASONS. WET DAYS AT EDGEWOOD. DOCTOR JOHNS.

POEMS OF SIDNEY LANIER

Edited by his wife. With a Memorial by WILLIAM HAYES WARD. 1 vol., 12mo. With a Portrait. \$2.50.

"The poems form an important addition to the stock of American poetry. They exhibit unquestionable genius, and will live with our best literature."—*Washington Capital*.

STORIES BY AMERICAN AU-

thors.

VOL. VIII.—CONTAINS:

THE BRIGADE COMMANDER. By J. W. DE FOREST.

SPLIT ZEPHYR. By HENRY A. BEERS.

ZERVIAH HOPE. By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

THE LIFE MAGNET. By ALVEY A. ADEE.

OSGOOD'S PREDICAMENT. By ELIZABETH D. B. STODDARD.

Handsomely bound in cloth, 16mo. Price, 50 cents. A complete list of the contents of the former volumes will be sent upon application.

BERMUDA: AN IDYL OF THE

Summer Islands. By Julia C. R. Dorr. 1 vol., 16mo, with maps, \$1 25.

"Mrs. Dorr's little volume offers an alluring and wholly delightful picture of the localities and characteristics of this ocean paradise, and it will find a place in many libraries beside the best narratives of travel and descriptions of places."—*Buffalo Advertiser*.

THE REALITY OF RELIGION.

By Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, Jr., D.D. 1 vol., 12mo, gilt top, \$1 00.

"The work is marked by a deeply reverential spirit and profound thoughtfulness. It is a word from the heart to the heart, and its quiet trustful spirituality will touch the sensibilities of many readers."—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette*.

THE OLD-FASHIONED FAIRY

Book. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. With many quaint illustrations by Miss Rosina Emmet. 1 vol., square 16mo, \$2.00.

"A collection of twenty-three stories of the kind that children used to like hugely and do still, we fancy, in lands that have folk lore of their own. Mrs. Harrison's tales display a good deal of invention, and they are sweetly and gracefully written."—*E. H. Stoddard, in Mail and Express*.

Miss Emmet's illustrations are charming.

THE BOOK BUYER CHRIST-

mas Annual. One hundred pages, profusely illustrated, with newly designed cover, 10 cents

CONTENTS:

Frontispiece—Hébert's "Vierge de la Délivrance," Engraved by KRUELL. Christmas By-Gones, by DONALD G. MITCHELL. Hébert and His Paintings, by J. D. CHAMPLIN, Jr. Sketching Rambles in Holland, by W. M. LAFFAN. Harmon in Holiday Attire, by R. H. STODDARD. Elihu Vedder's Great Work, by ROGER RIORDAN. Mr. Cable's History of the Creoles, by GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP. Some new Collections of Sketchings, by SUSAN N. CARTER. Hawthorne's Stories for Children, by H. H. BOYESSEN. The Characters of La Bruyère, by H. W. MABIE. Two New Poems, by Mr. H. C. BUNNER. New Old-Fashioned Christmas Tales, by FRANK R. STOCKTON. Among the New Holiday Books, by ROSSITER JOHNSON. The Child's Holiday Book Table, by MRS. BURTON HARRISON. Christmas Eve with Uncle Enos, by DANIEL C. BEARD.

The subscription price of THE BOOK BUYER, including Christmas Number, is 50 Cents a year. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

THE COMMON SENSE HOUSE-

hold Calendar. By Marion Harland. Price, \$1 00.

This Calendar is wholly unique in its design. It contains on the daily leaflets cooking receipts by Marion Harland, hints for the table adapted to the various seasons and anniversaries, suggestions with reference to the different departments of domestic economy and household management, and a brief extract from her other writings, bright, cheering, helpful, or inspiring.

George Routledge & Sons'

STANDARD WORKS.

FIELDING AND SMOLLETT'S NOVELS.

"Fielding is the first of the British novelists. His name is immortal as a painter of natural manners. We readily grant to Smollett an equal rank with his great rival Fielding. They were so eminently successful as novelists that no other English author of that class has a right to be mentioned in the same breath. No books ever written excited such peals of unextinguishable laughter as those of Smollett."—*Sir Walter Scott*. "Fielding is the prose Homer of human nature."—*Lord Byron*.

THE NOVELS OF HENRY FIELDING. A new library edition. Printed on hand-made paper, with etched portrait by C. O. Murray. In five vols. Large octavo, \$20.00.

THE NOVELS OF TOBIAS SMOLLETT. A new library edition. Printed on hand-made paper, with etched portrait by C. O. Murray. In six volumes. Large 8vo, \$24.00.

BOSWELL'S JOHNSON.

"The record in Boswell's book is perfect. In recording so considerable a portion of the wit and wisdom of the brightest ornament of the eighteenth century, he presents Johnson himself to our unbiased judgment."

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON AND TOUR TO THE HEBRIDES. Edited, with introduction, by Professor Henry Morley. With twenty steel-plate portraits of eminent characters after Sir Joshua Reynolds. In 5 vols., royal 8vo, printed on hand-made paper, bound in boards. Only 500 copies printed. Per vol., \$1.00.

LIFE OF DR. JOHNSON. Library edition. Profusely illustrated. Including the Tour to the Hebrides. 5 vols., crown 8vo, cloth, \$6.50; half calf, \$15.00. Without the Tour to the Hebrides. 4 vols., bound in 2, crown 8vo, cloth, \$4.50; half calf, \$8.00.

THE SPECTATOR. A new edition in large type, printed from plates, reproducing the original text both as first issued and as corrected by its authors. With introduction, notes, and index by Henry Morley. 3 vols., 12mo, cloth, in box. Per set, \$3.75; half calf, \$7.50.

THE WORKS OF ISAAC DISRAELI. 3 vols., 12mo, cloth. Per set, \$3.75. Curiosities of Literature. Amenities of Literature. Miscellanies of Literature.

LIBRARY OF FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.

"A real encyclopedia of quotations, these fine books furnish a very comprehensive and useful index to the best sayings of the best authors; the thanks of all lovers of what is good and true are due for bringing out in so convenient, attractive, and inexpensive a form, a set of books so valuable for every library, and so important to every scholar."—*Literary World*.

THE LIBRARY OF FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS from English, American, French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, and Greek Authors. By Rev. C. T. Ramage, LL.D., and J. C. Grocott. A new and much improved edition. 5 vols., 12mo. Price per set, cloth, \$10.00; half calf, \$17.50; three-quarters levant morocco, \$25.00. The volumes will be sold separately in cloth, at \$2.00 each.

AUGUSTUS J. C. HARE'S WORKS.

"The contents include all of note that a man of taste would need to know in regard to the artistic and historic treasures of these cities."—*N. Y. Nation*.

WALKS IN ROME. An entirely new edition. Partly re-written and thoroughly revised. Crown 8vo, cloth, \$3.50. The Same. London edition. 2 vols., crown 8vo, cloth, \$7.50.

WALKS IN LONDON. With one hundred illustrations. 2 vols., 12mo, cloth, 1036 pp., \$5.00. The two volumes in one, \$5.50.

FLORENCE—VENICE. Each with map and illustrations 12mo, \$1.00.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WORKS.

Universally acknowledged to hold the first rank in the realm of historical romance.

THE WAVERLEY NOVELS. Woodstock Edition. In 24 volumes. Containing all the notes, appendices, glossary, etc. Printed from new, large, and clear type, on fine paper. Each volume containing an average of five full-page cuts with title-page vignette. 24 volumes, 12mo. Cloth, in boxes, per set, \$24.00; half calf, per set, \$48.00; half calf, extra, hand-tooled, per set, \$60.00.

KENILWORTH EDITION. Two volumes bound in one 13 vols., 12mo. Cloth, in box, per set, \$10.25; half calf, per set, \$32.50; half calf, extra, hand-tooled, per set, \$37.75.

BULWER'S NOVELS AND TALES.

"For versatility Lord Lytton is first in the race. As a novelist, there was nothing he did not handle, and very few things he did not adorn. We have no hesitation in affirming that, in the last years of his life, Lord Lytton was the most eminent living writer in English literature."—*London Quarterly Review*.

Caxton Edition. 20 volumes. 8vo. With frontispiece illustrations. Half calf, \$40; half calf, extra, hand-tooled, \$80; cloth, \$30.

NEW POPULAR EDITION OF Bulwer's works complete in 12 volumes. 16mo, illustrated. Sold only in sets. Cloth, \$15; half American Russia, \$24.

Sold by all booksellers, or will be sent prepaid on receipt of price by the publishers.

George Routledge & Sons,
9 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

These books are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, New York.

4
=
,
0

e
y
il
s
s
s
o
d

y
d
o,

y
r.
o,

g
e
s

E
r
of
5
n

l.
e
e
o,

d
st
c
o,

h
of

e
il
e
er
l-
r.

n
h,
l,
f,
e

e
ic

e
o,
h,
s.
es

s

A

24
e-
n
re
s,
er
o
e
f,
t,

a
ry
in
un
a-
ce
d-
te
s.

n

s,
,